The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above district on Thursday (to-morrow) the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Kellick's Wharf, October 11. 5813

JUNO STEAMER

THE JUNO'S repairs not being completed, owing to the late stormy weather, will not sail till Saturday, the 14th, at 5 p.m.

5896 WM. DAWES.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine new Schooner CLARISSA, 60 tons register, J. Johnson, master, now loading at the Commercial Wharf, having great part of her cargo on board, will sail to morrow, Thursday, the 12th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

5821 THOMAS CROFT.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite Schooner ANN MARY, J. Brown, master, now loading at the Commercial Wharf, having great part of her cargo on board, will sail to-morrow, Thursday, the 12th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

5822 THOMAS CROFT.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well-known favorite PHŒBE, Captain George Bennett, having her dead weight on board, has room for a few tons of freight. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
5846 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well known fast-sailing packet DIANA, 120 tons, Captain Ball, will finish loading This Day, Wednesday, and sail To-morrow Morning, Thursday. The accommodations of this vessel are very superior; and the cabin well found. Separate cabin for ladies, with beds and bed linen supplied. For freight or passage, early application being necessary, apply on board; or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
5701 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE PACKET BRIG CHRISTINA, Saunders, master, will meet with her usual despatch.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.
October 5. 5559

FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine new Schooner PETREL, Captain Gibson, will have quick despatch. For passage only apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
5848 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON OCTOBER 14.

THE well-known Packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo, and will sail as above. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers; beds, bed-linen, &c., provided on board; there is a separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
☞ Two cabins disengaged. 5829

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE fine brig SARAH, L. Grant, Master, will sail on Saturday next, 14th instant.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations) apply on board at the Flour Wharf; or to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Church Hill.
October 10. 5783

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing barque KINGSTON, 360 tons, Captain Harwood, having her dead weight on board, will sail with despatch, and having roomy 'tween decks, offers an excellent opportunity to cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, at low rates. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5036

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque JANE, 360 tons, Joshua Pallot, commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

R. T. FORD,
8, Bridge-street.
5673 *** Coals wanted.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

THE well-known barque ELEANOR LANCASTER, 480 tons, W. F. Lodge, commander, is unavoidably detained until Sunday, 15th instant. Cabin passage £10, steerage £3. Horses £5 per head on all landed alive.

For freight and further particulars apply to

R. TOWNS,
Miller's Wharf, Miller's Point.
October 9. 5824

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL IN ALL JANUARY, 1849.

THE splendid new frigate-built ship WATERLOO, 1000 tons register, Henry Hurby (late of the Agincourt), Commander, expected on the 5th proximo, will commence loading about the 15th, and will be one of the first wool ships of the season. This fine vessel having been built expressly as a passenger ship, has first-rate accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and being intended as a regular trader, will sail punctually to the day advertised, which will be announced on arrival.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents.
Spring-street, October 7. 5678

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 ship KELSO, 567 tons register, David, Roxburgh, commander. This vessel will have great despatch, and has superior accommodations for cabin passengers; early application is necessary. Apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine favourite schooner CHEERFUL, 170 tons, Captain Jones, clears at the Customs To-morrow, and can only engage ten tons freight and two passengers more, having superior accommodation. Early application is necessary, on board, at Willis's, (late Kellie's) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send all goods on board at once, to prevent disappointment. 5666

FOR AUCKLAND,

THE packet brig WILLIAM being unavoidably detained through the bad state of the weather, will positively clear at the Customs on Wednesday, and sail on Thursday morning.

For light freight or passage apply to

J. THOM.
Sydney Flour Wharf.

Wanted, for the above vessel, thirty tons coals. 5718

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE FINE NEW BRIG LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain Pilfold, is now taking in cargo for the above port, and having a large portion of her freight engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or

M. JOSEPH,
5451 390, George-street.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE FINE SHIP COURIER DE TAITI, 380 tons, E. Degoy, commander, will have quick despatch for the above port. Has first-rate accommodations. Apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
Or, to
R. T. FORD,
5816 8, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE fine new British-built Barque VICTORY, A.1., — Mullins, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.

This vessel has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Mullins, on board; or, to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Hunter-street, October 7. 5709

THE FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque ELPHINSTONE, 425 tons, Henry Tillman, Commander, will complete her loading on the 12th instant, and sail on the 15th. Has still two cabins disengaged.

For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the CAPTAIN, on board, Campbell's Wharf; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or to,
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
October 6. 5674

FOR LONDON,

THE regular trader GANGES, 480 tons, H. B. Blanchard, commander. Has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
or to
5732 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast sailing A1 barque AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
October 9. 5733

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September. 4765

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.

A TEA MEETING, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be held in the School-rooms, in connection with the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, on Friday evening next, at six o'clock. The co-operation of all parties interested in this valuable Society are earnestly requested. Tickets may be had of the undersigned.

W. A. DOBSON,
5852 Hon. Secretary.

DAGUERREOTYPE.

MR. J. POLACK is now prepared to receive visitors at his rooms, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets. 5244

MR. HALE, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, and Silversmith, 168, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, near the Supreme Court.—Gold and Silver articles of every description manufactured at wholesale prices, and sent to any part of the colony. 5772

BATHURST,
CARCOAR,
AND
CANOWINDRA,
CHEAP GENERAL STORES.

JOSEPH SIMMONS considers it necessary to inform *Sheep Farmers, Settlers, and others*, that they may obtain their supplies at the above Stores 15 *per cent. under the Sydney retail prices!!!*

Woolpacks, 9½ lbs.
Wilkinson's and Sowerby's shears
3 Bushel bags, twine, &c.
Teas, in quarter, half, three-quarter, and whole chests, of the best brands and qualities
Sugars, in sound and clean mats, all sizes
Every article in the GROCERY TRADE cheaper than ever before known
Blankets, rugs, and counterpanes, together with every description of

SLOP CLOTHING

20 per cent. lower than any other house out of Sydney
Stockmen's boots, women's and children's boots and shoes remarkably cheap
Every article in the linen drapery, hosiery, and haberdashery trade
☞ *Fancy Goods in great variety*, under English cost price
Delf, china, and glassware.

IRONMONGERY.

Round, bar, and hoop iron.

CUTLERY.

Every description of wines, spirits, ale and porter, of the best brands
Cigars, negrohead and colonial tobacco &c., &c., &c.

*** The highest price given for this season's clip, or liberal advances made upon consignments to the Sydney agent.

A good supply of first and second quality flour always on hand.

JOSEPH SIMMONS
Cheap General Stores,
5803 Bathurst.

FIRE ASSURANCE,
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Alliance

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

Capital, FIVE MILLIONS *sterling*.

PRESIDENTS.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir M. Montefiore, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, jun., Esq.	Louis Lucas, Esq.
G. H. Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart.	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	L. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.	A. N. De Rothschild, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Geo. R. Dawson.	Oswald Smith, Esq.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.	H. M. Thornton, Esq.
James P. Howard, Esq.	Melvil Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—James Cook, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are instructed to announce to the public that the Company have resumed the transaction (through them) of *Fire Assurance business in this Colony*, lately carried on by a Board of Directors.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10	0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	12	6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to a shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction	15	0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra will be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	15	0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	17	6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	20	0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	22	6

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazarded will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full rate.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

THACKER AND CO.,
Agents.
Fort-street, Sydney, June 1, 1846.

*NOTE.—Policies now in existence effected through the late Board of Directors, may be renewed through the Agents. 9961

PRICE OF CROWN LANDS.

YASS, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

PURSUANT to adjournment, a MEETING of the Inhabitants of this District was to-day held at the Court House, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty the Queen for the reduction of the price of Crown Lands in this Colony.

HAMILTON HUME, Esq., J.P., to whom the Requisition was addressed, and who had convened the Meeting, having sent an apology for his non-attendance, on account of sickness,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ESQ.,

was requested to take the chair, when the following resolutions were proposed and carried.

Proposed by E. C. Allman, Esq., and seconded by W. Essington King, Esq.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, the present minimum price of one pound an acre placed on the crown lands of this colony, is most impolitic and injurious: and that no more effectual means could have been devised by the Government for stopping the sale of land altogether, and preventing the immigration to the colony of the most desirable classes.

Proposed by John Watson, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Mr. M. Moses.

That the price of five shillings an acre is so ample that any attempt to exceed it must render land utterly unsaleable, unless in times of unsound speculation.

Proposed by G. F. Wise, Esq., J.P., and seconded by John Stiles, Esq.

That as emigrants are usually influenced by the hope of acquiring land and forming a home, it is vain to look for healthy or desirable emigration to this colony while land is held at a fictitious price of twenty shillings, when abundance can be procured at one-fifth of the distance from Britain, and with superior advantages otherwise, at one-fourth of the price.

Proposed by Mr. James Wood, and seconded by J. R. Hardy, Esq.

That the system of sale by auction is pernicious, as tending practically to a monopoly by one class of the community to the exclusion of others, the real reclaimers and improvers of the land.

Proposed by the Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, and seconded by C. H. Barber, Esq.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is desirable that land should be sold in quantities of not less than fifty acres, to meet the wants of the less wealthy classes, who are equally entitled with those more favoured to the paternal consideration of the Government.

Proposed by the Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, and seconded by John Stiles, Esq.

That a petition to her Majesty the Queen be adopted by this Meeting, praying that the system of sale by auction be discontinued, and that a fixed rate of five shillings an acre be placed on the crown lands of this colony.

Proposed by John Watson, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Mr. John Walton,

That the petition now read be adopted. 5817

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th October, 1848.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, with reference to the Regulations for the maintenance of good order in the Botanic Garden, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd May last, that the use of the lower Garden, during Wednesday, the 11th instant, has been granted to the Committee of the Australian Botanic and Horticultural Society, for the purpose of holding a Botanical Exhibition therein on that day.

By His Excellency's Command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

PRESIDENT:
His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knt.
The Honorable Major-General Wynyard, C B.
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, F.L.S.
Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.C.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Thomas Aspinwall, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
George Bennett, Esq.	H. W. Parker, Esq.
J. C. Bidwell, Esq.	B. C. Rodd, Esq.
H. B. Bradley, Esq., Hon. Sec.	T. W. Smart, Esq.
	Eustace Smith, Esq.
H. H. Browne, Esq.	A. B. Spark, Esq.
Rev. W. B. Clarke.	Rev. G. E. Turner.
J. F. Josephson, Esq.	Rev. W. H. Walsh.
William Macarthur, Esq.	R. J. Want, Esq.
Charles Moore, Esq.	Thomas Woolley, Esq.

TREASURER:
T. W. Smart, Esq.
SECRETARY:
Mr. J. C. White.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION of this Society will take place in their Marquees to be erected in the lower Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF OCTOBER, when certificates of merit will be awarded, in accordance with the Prize Schedule advertised on the 3rd inst.

N.B.—The Society will hold three Exhibitions in the year, the days appointed for the last two are

DECEMBER 5, 1848, AND FEBRUARY 28, 1849.

A subscriber is entitled to two tickets for each Exhibition. Admittance at One o'clock. Subscription £1 1s. per annum.

A member is entitled to four tickets for each Exhibition. Admittance one o'clock. Free admission for himself.

Subscription £2 2s. per annum.

Half-a-crown tickets, to be had of the secretary at the gate, will admit at two o'clock, and admission at three o'clock can be obtained on payment of one shilling at the gate.

By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the splendid Band of H. M. 11th Regiment will be in attendance, in addition to which the City Band has been engaged.

Marquees, with seats, will be erected, for the accommodation of the public.

Parties desirous of becoming members or subscribers will please apply to any member of the committee, or to the Secretary, who is authorised to receive subscriptions and issue tickets.

Parties having flowers, plants, or articles of commerce of colonial production, are invited to exhibit the same; but should they not be subscribers, they will require the introduction of a member of Committee. Cards for labelling as per Prize Schedule, can be obtained from the secretary at the gate on the morning of the 11th.

Applications and letters to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of H. B. Bradley, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street; or 470, George-street.

J. C WHITE,
Secretary.
October 9. 5759

TO MR. EDWARD RAPER.

WE, the undersigned Electors of Phillip Ward, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination to represent us in the City Council at the ensuing election, for which we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to secure your return.

Terence Daly	John M'Craty
James Stewart	Joseph Palmer
Y. S. Murray	Nathaniel Douglas
William Burns	David Taylor
Hugh Nowlan	Michael Malone
Francis Timmins	Edward Bones
Henry Gibson	John Smith
Timothy Maher	William O'Sullivan
Michael Gilligan	Felix M'Keon
Philip Hart	Philip Walsh
John Dunn	John Adams
James Brady	Henry Bennett
D. Cherry	B. Sadler
John Griffin	Joseph Hudson
John Dishington	E Hughes
William Richardson	Patrick Hogan
Peter Hughes	Thomas Orr
John Magner	Robert Armstrong
Richard Trowler	Thomas Collins
Peter Hanslow	James Collins
Michael Higgins	George Cobetick
John Darcy	Solomon Davis
Henry Hines	Tom Ray
William Allder	John M'Masters
Stephen Burnett	Andrew Miller
Michael M'Namara	Thomas May
Robert White	William Sheppard
John Dunn	John Million
Patrick Farrell	William Hanks
Michael Hogan	John Doherty
Joseph Wall	William Moon
Michael Holroyd	W. T. Fowler
John Smith	William Phillips
Philip Whealan	William Pringle
Timothy Bruce	Benjamin Sims
John Divanish	James Drumm
Michael Fox	William Smith
Michael O'Burne	Richard Croxon
Thomas Quigly	Edward White
John Maher	William Shipman
Robert James	Patrick Haggarty
Thomas Lee	Joseph Hook
Edward Cunningham	James Mullins
William Hill	James Oakes
Peter Rawlins	James Quirk
R. H. Tarrant	Thomas Delany
John Chard	William Curtis
R. Clanchy	Henry James Sloman
Robert Ward	John Scott
William Orr	Michael Caffrey
Isaac Stanfield	William Spooner
James Dunn	John Lovell
John Magee	John Jamison
John Jones	John James White
J. Farmer	Patrick M'Guire
C. King	Patrick Ryan
Thomas Nevile	James Steinson
William Kenedy	Edward Braddock
Michael Cronan	William Jackson
Dr. Tierney	J. S. Duer
William Jordan	W. O. Flaherty.

TO THE GENTLEMEN ELECTORS SIGNING THE ABOVE REQUISITION.

I beg to return you my best thanks for the unlooked for favour you have conferred on me, by putting me in nomination as a Candidate to represent your interest in the City Council.

If elected, I hope my exertions will justify your expectations.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD RAPER.
5629 George-street South.

TO CANDLE MAKERS.

PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS, short sixes, loose, and in frames of one and two dozen each, for sale by

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
430 and 432, George-street,
Iron Yard, King-street. 5837

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

JUST IMPORTED, direct from Hobart Town, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

WHEAT, a very superior sample
FINE FLOUR, unadulterated.

W. DEAN,
22, Church-hill,
5702 And at the Wharf, Bathurst-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
A CURE FOR ALL!!!

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent Merchant, and also a Magistrate of the Territory, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his Overseers named Roy, had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys, and that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best Surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment. The man then in despair used your Pills and Ointment, and much to his own and Mr. Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was affected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, London; and by

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Port Phillip, and New Zealand,
78, King-street, Sydney.

SUB-AGENTS,
of whom only the medicines may be confidently purchased:—

Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street; Mr. J. Armstrong, surgeon, 343, George-street, opposite the Police Office; Mr. J. P. Davies, Little Bee Hive, Brickfield-hill
Parramatta—Mr. Rowling, chemist, Church-street; Mr. Walker, Church-street
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harpur, postmaster
Wollongong—Mr. Thos. W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster
Twofold Bay—Mr. Covington, storekeeper, Pambula; Mr. J. Roberts, storekeeper, Eden
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliam, postmaster
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Liverpool—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mills store
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, storekeeper
Campbelltown—Mr. Bursill, storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Carcoar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper
Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Mudgee—Mr. Thomas L'Estrange, Welcome Inn
Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper; Mr. Davis, Australian store; Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, Argyle store
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers; Mr. Meyer, storekeeper
Yass—Myers and Alexander, storekeepers
Gundagai—Mr. Mate, storekeeper, Umuttbee
West Maitland—Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, High-street
East Maitland—Mr. C. S. Pitt, storekeeper
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keefe, near Steam Wharf
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Houlding, steam mills
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Murrurundi—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tamworth
Armidale—M. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
M'Leay River—Ellis and Benjamin, storekeepers
Moreton Bay—Mr. G. Harris, South Brisbane
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, postmaster.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

EX AGRICOLA,
AND SUNDRY OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

C. M. PENNY, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, &c., 558, George-street, has received a supply of GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES, &c. &c., &c.

MALAKTIKON or EMOLLIENT SHAVING SOAP, DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, FRUIT LOZENGES, LAVENDER WATER, DIAMOND DUST, Rose Lozenges and Pipe, STRYCHNINE (genuine), ESSENCES of LEMON and BERGAMOTTE, Carmine, SULPURIC, NITRIC, and MURIATIC ACIDS, NEW COSMETIQUES, English Oil Peppermint, ÆTHER, Veratrine, Solution Muriate Tin, Logwood, AROMATIC SOAP, TABLETS, Ess. Oil Bitter Almonds, Lint, WAX VESTAS, Gum Opium, Pulv. Sem. Santon, Ref'd. Camphor, ELAINE PHILOCOME, Compd. Ext. Colocynth, ENGLISH OIL LAVENDER, Croton Oil, Lenitive Electuary, IODIDES of LEAD and IRON, Tamarinds, BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, a large variety of OILS, ESSENCES, and TOOTH POWDERS, HAIR BRUSHES a superior variety, COCKLE'S, HUNT'S and POWELL'S PILLS, Coriander Seed, HONEY SOAP (ovals), CHLOROFORM, English Soft Soap, BEAUFOY'S CHLORIDE LIME, Copaiba Capsules, Logwood, PYROLIGNEOUS ACID, Leeming's Essence for lameness in horses, SCHEELE'S HYDROCIANIC ACID, Powdered Orris Root, CAMPHORATED HONEY, and SAND TABLETS, Ipecacuanha Powders and Lozenges, MUSK, Goldbeaters' Skin, Carbonate Soda, Tartaric Acid, Rochelle Salts, MUSK BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, Floating Lights, GLASS SYRINGES, Iodine, Hydriodate Potash, SACHETS, Fine Cut Isinglass, CREAM TARTAR, Pink and Blue Saucers, Prepared Teats, TOOTH-BRUSHES (a great variety), SEA MEDICINE CHESTS (according to the late Act), Glass Graduates, Spt. Nitrous Æther, DALBY'S CARMINATIVE, Alexandria Senna, DEPILATORY, PARIS SHAVING CAKES, an ASSORTMENT of RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY, with a great variety of other articles.

N.B.—C. M. P. begs to remind his friends, and the public generally, that his unrivalled GINGERADE FOUNTAIN is in full operation.

FINE HEALTHY LEECHES. 5517

SHEEP AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, Sal ammoniac, ARSENIC, Soft Soap and Washing Soda, Oil of Vitriol, BLUESTONE, Hellebore, Spirits of Tar, Spirits and Venice Turpentine, Saltpetre, Sulphur, and Sulphur Vivum, White Vitriol, BUTTER of ANTIMONY, STRYCHNINE Mercurial Ointment, QUICKSILVER, &c., &c., &c.

A. FOSS,
313, Pitt-street North.
August 22. 3117

TEA! TEA! TEA!!!

SUPERIOR CONGOU TEA, 1s. per lb.
Ditto Hysonskin ditto, 1s. ditto.
On sale at
H COHEN AND SONS,
512, George-street.
[Opposite the Old Treasury. 5518

WOOLPACKS.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, 9, 9½, and 10 lbs. weight, twilled.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street. 5601

TO FAMILIES.

THE undersigned wish particularly to inform families resident in the interior, that they import Irish Linens, Cottons, Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, &c., &c., of the same make and quality as those sold by the best family houses in London, and regularly imported to their especial order.

All orders transmitted to them will be executed just the same as if the parties themselves were present, as they invariably make but one price.

D. JONES AND COMPANY,
George-street,
3479 Opposite the Post Office.

INVITATION.

THOSE Ladies, who have not yet availed themselves of the advantages to be secured by an early selection of really cheap and useful goods, from the stock of the undersigned, are respectfully invited to make an early call, as the premises must be closed on the 21st instant, preparatory to a sale by auction, of which due notice will be given.

W. A. DOBSON,
George street,
5749 One door from King-street.

RE-OPENING OF THE PREMISES, NO. 467, GEORGE-STREET,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. THOMAS PERKINS.

THE above Premises, now undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, will be Re-opened in a few days with a new stock of Summer Goods. Due notice of the date will be given.

LARK AND BENNETT,
Proprietors.
467, George-street, October 11.

N.B.—Wholesale buyers will be treated with in the lower store. 5814

GEORGE CHISHOLM begs to call the attention of the ladies to the following articles:—

Real Limerick lace dresses, Berthés, Visites and handkerchiefs
Flouncing and trimming laces, in all widths
White and black chantilly laces
Gold and silver laces and insertions
Black and coloured silk velvets
White and coloured satins and satinnets
Ten boxes French artificial flowers
Wreaths, bouquets, head-dresses, and ornaments
French kid gloves, long and short, &c., &c. 3412

THE undersigned has just opened a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which he is enabled to offer at much lower prices than any he has before received, and begs to call particular attention to

A large assortment of rich striped washing silks of the newest patterns, all at 2s. 7d. per yard
Black and coloured ducapes and satinnets
De laine, cachmere, and Oregon check dresses
Linen and muslin ginghams
Small pattern de laines and cambric prints
A lot of fine lawn handkerchiefs at 5s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. per dozen
Watered visites and mantles
Whiskey blonds and bonnet brédes
One case French kid gloves, assorted
One case assorted perfumery, from the celebrated house of
H. CHARDIN, PARIS
TWO CASES BONNETS
In plain and fancy Tuscan, Dunstable, rice, and pearl straws
Infants' and boys' Tuscan, Dunstable, and Leghorn hats
Jenny Lind hats, in Tuscan and Dunstable
A large lot of muslin collars and habit shirts, the newest shapes
Bonnet and cap ribbons, in great variety
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 fine cotton sheetings
Huckabacks, diapers, Irish linens, lawns, &c., &c.

GEORGE CHISHOLM,
253, Pitt-street.

N.B.—The whole of the remaining winter stock selling at ten per cent. under the cost price. 3414

JUST RECEIVED.—Sack Weighing Machines, 3 to 7 cwt.
Counter Weighing Machines, round pans
Counter ditto ditto in scoop scale
Iron and Brass Weights
Salter's Balances, with pans
Steelyards
Camp Ovens, with legs and raised lids
Iron Pots, from 1 to 50 gallons
Iron Boilers, from 20 to 150 ditto.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
430 and 432, George street.
Iron Yard, King-street. 5838

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Sugars, *Java, Manila*, and *Siam*
Coffee, ditto
Nutmegs, cloves, and pepper
Cordage, Manila
Woollashing ditto
Cigars, 3 and 4, ditto
Blue, Colman's, No. 1
Mustard, ditto, *pounds and half-pounds*
Sherry and port wine, in 3 dozen cases, "Cockburn's"
Champagne
Claret, in 1 dozen cases
Wine, in hogsheads and quarters, "Woodhouse's"
Copper, sheathing, from 14 to 28 oz.
Copper bolt and sheathing nails, assorted sizes
Plate copper, and boiler bottoms
Sheet brass
Spades and shovels, *assorted sizes*
Cement, Roman
Soda, washing
Salt, *Liverpool, common*, and *dairy*
Gunpowder, *blasting*
Saddles
Woolpacks
And also a general assortment of Drapery Goods

5579 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO

147 KEGS AND 55 BOXES TOBACCO

82 Bales hops
200 Barrels prime pork
300 ,, rosin
200 ,, pitch
100 ,, tar
20 ,, spirits turpentine
50 ,, vinegar
10 ,, linseed oil
43 casks dried apples
150 ,, cut nails
150 cases lemon syrup
200 ,, herrings
42 ,, brass clocks
355 ,, chairs
100 ,, chocolate
26 ,, domestics
8 M. W. O. heavy pipe staves
1145 Oars
50 cases starch
15 ,, palm-leaf hats
150 ,, soap
20 M. feet pine boards and planks
200 dozen pails
100 nests tubs
American axes and hatchets
12 kegs paints

Now landing from ship Robert Pulsford, from Boston, and for sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
Macquarie-place.
October 10. 5773

BIRD SEEDS.

ON SALE, Rapeseed, Linseed, Buckwheat, Timothy seed, and a variety of Clover Seeds, all used by birds in England. They are good fresh seeds, and substituted for Canary Seed. Maize prepared fine for Bugerygas. Oats, &c.

HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre,
Down the gateway.
October 10. 5820

Roast, Stewed, Boiled, and Spiced Beef.
Roast and Stewed Mutton.
Beef and Vegetables.
Mock Turtle, Mullagatawny, Ox Tail, Bouilli and other Soups

THE Newcastle New South Wales Fresh Provision Preserving Company, beg to inform the government, merchants, shipowners, captains of vessels, and settlers generally, that their establishment being now completed, they are ready to supply orders to any extent in hermetically sealed cannisters, from 1 lb. to 12 lb. weight—consisting of roast, stewed, boiled, and spiced beef, roast and stewed mutton, beef and vegetables, mock turtle, mullagatawny, ox tail, bouilli, and other soups. The preserves are made upon a highly improved process, whereby they retain their flavour free from taint so peculiar to preserves made upon the old system, and which neither time nor climate can impair.

Sold wholesale at the Company's Works, Newcastle; or at Mr. WM. HINDSON's, 3, Macquarie-place, Sydney, &c., in sealed cannisters, from 1 lb. to 12 lbs.,—by the ton at 6d. per lb., 1d. extra for all cannisters less than 4 lbs. Parties purchasing from the works will be allowed the agents' per-centage.

CHARLES GEDYE,
Manager.
Newcastle, August 24. 3517

TEA AND SUGAR.

FOR SALE by Mr. R. Fawcett, by private contract,
Good hysonskin tea in chests, 52s. 6d.
Good sugar in small mats, £16 per ton.
Terms approved bills at three months. 3944

MARSALA WINE.

NOW landing, ex *Nimrod, from Liverpool*, a very fine batch of the above in hogsheads and quarters, branded '*Woodhouse*,' and for sale by the undersigned in lots to suit purchasers.

5777 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

MARSALA WINE,

IN Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks, Wood's brand, on sale by the undersigned,

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street. 6002

MADEIRA WINE.

A CHOICE parcel, in Hogsheads and Quarter-Casks, ex a recent arrival, on sale at the stores of the undersigned.

WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street. 5603

BEER AND WINES.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 ALE
Hoare's and Barclay's porter } In hogs-
Barclay's pale ale } heads.
Byass's bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen casks
Allsopp's bottled ale in 3½ dozen casks
Port and sherry in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and bottled
Champagne in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Clarets ditto ditto
Burgundies 1 and 2 dozen cases, quarts and pints
Sauterne, 3 dozen cases
Madeira in hogsheads
Benecarlo.

4962 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ALE AND PORTER.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.—
Tennent's XXX Stout
,, Strong Ale
,, Bottled Ale and Stout, quarts
And Truman and Co.'s Stout, bottled by Tennent's.
Also,—At reduced prices, Single Stout and Pale Ale, of fair quality, and warranted sound.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
5626 Sussex-street.

IT IS A FACT,
WHICH WILL BE BORNE OUT
BY EXPERIENCE,

THAT ALLEN'S SOAP is the best in the market. If you doubt it, ask at your grocer's for "ALLEN'S BEST SOAP"—try it, and let your own experience speak for its truth. You will know it by its superior appearance, and having on every bar the stamp—

WM. B. ALLEN,
10894 Sydney.

SOAP.

GOOD COLONIAL SOAP, £26 10s. per ton
OR,
TWENTY-SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per 112 lbs., on sale at

PIDDING AND CO.'S,
Commission Agents,
320, Pitt-street North.

N.B.—This Soap on inspection will be found to be of a superior quality. 5819

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to call the attention of newly-arrived immigrants and others, that he has received instructions from the present proprietor, to dispose of the Good-will, License, Bar Fixtures, &c., of a first-rate Public House, doing a good trade.

Every information concerning the above may be obtained by applying to Mr. J. CURRY, Auctioneer, opposite the Police Office, George-street. 5811

BLOOD STALLION.

ON SALE, GLAUCUS, a blood colt, bright bay, stands about 15½ hands high, warranted sound and without a blemish.

PEDIGREE:

"Got by Cap-a-pie out of Galatea by Trumpet; g. dam Georgiana by Tros. Galatea is own sister to My Lady, the dam of Marchioness.

"(Signed) HELENUS SCOTT."

He may be seen at Mr. DICKSON'S Livery Stables, or at the stores of Mr. HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

Glaucus will return to the Country this evening, if not sold.

October 11. 5823

PURE SAXON RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Loowee, District of Mudgee,

	£	s.	d.
1st Class	2	0	0
2nd ditto	1	10	0
3rd ditto	1	0	0

JAMES WALKER,
Wallerowang; or,
WM. WALKER AND CO.,
5493 Sydney.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold by Private Contract, 3000 Head of Cattle, on the Hume River. The Stations on which they are running, with all improvements, and ten stock horses, to be given in. The stations are three in number, and adjoining each other. Applications for the lease of them have been forwarded to Melbourne. For particulars apply to ARCHIBALD M'LAUGHLAN, Esq.; if by letter, post-paid. 5658

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE undersigned begs to inform settlers, merchants, owners, and captains of vessels and others interested in the shipment of live stock from Newcastle, that he is prepared to fit up vessels for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

2326 S. KEMP.

NIMROD, from *Liverpool*, is discharging at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf. Consignees will please pass their entries.

5776 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 10.—Phœnix, steamer, 108 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River the 6th instant. Passengers.—Mrs. Skinner, Miss Shannon, Mr. Stevens, and three in the steerage.

October 10.—Columbine, schooner, 68 tons, Captain Sergeant, from Moreton Bay the 2nd instant.

DEPARTURES.

October 10.—Dauntless, brig, 218 tons, Captain Lovett, for Launceston.

October 10.—General Pike, American ship, 343 tons, Captain Pierce, for the South Sea Fishery.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Spec, for Auckland ; Scotia, for Port Nicholson.

TO-MORROW. — Montauk, and Countess of Yarborough, for China ; William, for Auckland ; Louis and Miriam, for Port Nicholson.

CLEARANCE.

October 10. —Montauk, American ship, 505 tons, Captain Macmichael, for Hongkong. Passengers.—Mr. J. S. Barstow, Mr. H. Beckett, Mr. Dep. Com. Gen. Smith, Mrs. J. W. Smith, four children, and servant ; Mrs. Campbell, and Edward Holmes.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 10.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 114 kegs tobacco, 20 bags potatoes, 20 bags wheat, 3000 hands cabbage-tree grass ; Mary Ann, 52, Williams, from Port Macquarie, with 16 casks lime, 60 casks beef, 6 casks pork, 12 casks tallow, 5000 shingles, 4 kegs lard, 3000 feet cedar ; Prosperous, 15, Graham, from the Hunter, with 700 bushels maize ; Currency Boy, 41, Williams, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals ; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals ; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 39 casks tallow, 53 trusses hay, 360 bushels grain, 7 bundles sheepskins, 232 sheep, 27 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 10.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries ; Adventure, 23, Peters, for Morpeth, with sundries ; Traveller, 16, Sugden, for Kiama, with sundries ; Echo, 22, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, with sundries ; Ebenezer, 90, Norris, for the Richmond River, with sundries ; Brothers, 27, M'Cauley ; Currency Boy, 48, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow :—

FOR HONGKONG, THE INDIAN PORTS, UNITED STATES, AND ENGLAND (OVERLAND.)—By the Montauk, this evening, at six.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the William, to-morrow, at noon.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Eleanor Lancaster, to-morrow evening, at six.

The Phœnix left the Clarence on Friday last, but the following day was compelled to put into Trial Bay from stress of weather. Her cargo comprises 20 bales wool, 6 bales sheepskins, 2 casks tallow, and 6 hides. She reports having spoken, on Monday last, the steamers Raven and Rose hence for Moreton Bay, the former off the Seal Rocks, and the latter off the Manning River.

H.M. steamer Acheron, we understand, will proceed to Port Stephens either this evening or to-morrow morning, for the purpose of making some observations. She will return again to Sydney on Saturday evening, and either the following day or Monday proceed to New Zealand. H.M.S. Havannah is expected to sail for Auckland on Saturday next.

The brig Essington, hence, arrived at Portland Bay on the 26th September.

The brig Spec was at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset.

The barque Sarah Trotman, from London the 5th June, arrived at Melbourne on the 2nd instant. Passengers—Mr. R. Lloyd, Mr. F. Sadler, Mr. E. Birch, and Daniel Conway. She reported having spoken on the 30th of September, in long. 42° E., the barque Lady Kinnaird, from Sydney, bound for Adelaide.

The cargo of the Columbine from Moreton Bay, consists of 29 bales wool, 42 bundles sheepskins, 1 cask tallow, and 710 pine staves.

The barque Elizabeth and Henry, Clarke, from Auckland the 28th September, arrived at Newcastle on Monday evening last, having completed her voyage in 32 days, 13 out of which she was detained at Auckland. On her passage down she lost only 30 head of cattle. She will return again to the same port with stock. The schooner Star of China sailed from Auckland for Sydney a few hours before the Elizabeth and Henry, and was parted company with by the latter vessel off the Poor Knights. The barque Kingston, which sailed hence for Newcastle, on Wednesday evening last, arrived off that port the following morning, but was compelled to stand off the land in consequence of the heavy gale, and had not again made her appearance when the steamer Thistle left yesterday morning. The schooner Rainbow sailed from Newcastle, for Adelaide, on Monday last, with a cargo of 60 tons coals. The barque Emma, for Auckland, was expected to sail yesterday afternoon.

The American whaler, signalled to the northward yesterday evening, it was thought had no intention of coming into port.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

October.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
11	WEDNESDAY	5 42	6 18	8 3	8 24

Moon, full, 1 A.M., October 13.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 11,

WILL be produced, Shakspeare's Tragedy, entitled RICHARD THE THIRD. Henry VI., Mr. Rogers ; Buckingham, Mr. Spencer ; Richard, Mr. Nesbitt ; Prince of Wales, Mrs. Rogers ; Duke of York, Miss E. Griffiths ; Richmond, Mr. Griffiths ; Queen, Mrs. Guerin ; Lady Anne, Mrs. Ximenes. To conclude with the Farce of UNCLE OLIVER. Oliver Ormond, Esq., Mr. Rogers ; Wilfred Worry, Esq., Mr. Spencer ; Frank Ferrier, Esq., Mr. Hydes ; Corney Callaghan, Mr. Hambleton ; Mrs. Wilfred Worry, Mr. Guerin ; Olivia Ormond, Mrs. Hambleton ; Jane Jenkins, Mrs. Ximenes.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

FRANCE—ENGLAND—AUSTRALIA.

THE appalling transactions in Paris during the month of June last were enough to make angels weep. The streets of that gay and fashionable metropolis streaming with human blood—thousands of her citizens slaughtered in a few hours, and thousands more cruelly wounded and mutilated—the ordinary occupations of life abandoned by all ranks and conditions of her affrighted inhabitants—the entire fabric of society threatened with instant demolition—and all this brought about, not by the destroying angel of tempest and earthquake, nor by the irruption of foreign enemies, but by the fierce passions of her own sons, lashed into the fury of mutual vengeance, and poured out in the blackest horrors of civil war:—what a picture ! Who can look upon it without a shudder ? Who can permit his imagination to dwell for a moment on that stupendous tragedy, without a sigh for the widows and orphans consigned to desolation, without a blush for the brutality of his species, and a heightened value for the restraining powers of government and law ?

And who can reflect without a thrill of terror on what might have been the consequences, had the issue of the murderous conflict been the reverse of what it was ? Those consequences would not have been confined to Paris nor to France. The example of mob triumph would have told with tremendous energy on all the mobs of Europe. It would have goaded the discontented millions of every land into similar aggressions. The brute force of the masses would have been roused, with tenfold violence, to onslaughts upon the rights of property, and upon all other rights guaranteed by the social compacts of civilised communities. These considerations suggest feelings of thankfulness that the struggle, dreadful as it was, ended as it did. The Government neither exceeded nor fell short of its duty. The National Assembly, in whom the lawful powers of the nation were centered, acted wisely in delegating, at so portentous a crisis, the whole executive power to a single individual ; and, thus entrusted with the destinies of his country, General CAVAIGNAC had no alternative but either to abandon his country to anarchy and ruin, or put down the insurgents with a strong hand. He and his brave troops had a heart-rending task to accomplish ; but heroic patriotism nerved them to the work ; and a bloody victory crowned their valour. The Duke of WELLINGTON has said, that he scarcely knew which was the more depressing to the soldier's spirits, a day of defeat, or the day after a victory. The magnanimous men who saved France on this memorable occasion, no doubt realized the truth of the sentiment. Amid the plaudits of Europe and of the whole civilized world, they must have mourned for the bleeding thousands of their fellow-citizens.

It is manifest that this frightful outbreak was not altogether of a political character. Hunger and destitution had no small share in exciting those frenzied passions, and sustaining those almost superhuman exertions. And how France is to remove these still existing causes of disaffection, which have been wofully aggravated by the rash experiments of her own Provisional Government, is a question more easily asked than answered. The mainsprings of her industrial prosperity have been broken, and nothing but the most prudent legislation, seconded by a long course of domestic peace and order, can repair the damage.

The same causes are at the bottom of all the popular commotions of England. The political grievances set up by Chartist agitators are mere pretexts. Englishmen know that the institutions of their country, take them for all in all, are nearly as perfect as any thing human can be made. But Englishmen shivering with cold and nakedness, pining for bread, and surrounded by famishing wives and children, are not to be quieted by assurances of that sort. They perish for lack of food, and in quest of food it is that they range themselves under insurrectionary banners, instinctively satisfied that for them no change can be for the worse, and any change may be for the better. Give them the staff of life, and they will fling the staff of rebellion to the flames.

But England possesses resources of which France is destitute. She has colonies—those vast *outfields* wherein her redundant masses may find the sustenance which they cannot find at home. Her statesmen are now beginning for the first time to see these resources in their true light—to appreciate them at their full worth. The fact is thundered into their ears by millions of voices, that in Emigration alone can they discover an effectual relief for the miseries which forms of government cannot touch, and which poor-laws only aggravate. But statesmen are dull scholars. They pick up knowledge by grains—they grow wise with the tardy growth of the oak. When they see that a thing *must* be done, they content themselves at first with doing it by halves. Thus with Emigration. They are sending their poor to Australia in a variety of forms—the ordinary emigrants provided for by our established regulations, with the addition of French refugees, Irish orphans, British exiles, and the wives and children from whom these exiles have been severed by penal law. And after boasting for awhile of the boon they were about to confer upon us by thus replenishing our labour market, and exciting hopes that the work of emigration was at length to be carried forward on just and equitable principles, they all at once turn round upon us with the insulting declaration that emigration, in whatever shape it may come, and by whatever means its expenses may be defrayed, is not to cost the British Treasury one farthing !

Exileism is *not* emigration ; and therefore we make no rash assertion when we charge this wretched parsimony upon the British Government. The exiles are to repay *their* passage-money out of their own savings under colonial employers ; and the fund so raised is to be applied, in the first instance, to the expenses of that free emigration which Ministers have pledged themselves to effect as a counterpoise to the ills of exileism ; and, in the next place, if there remain a surplus, to the eking out of a *portion* of the expenses of removing the aforesaid wives and children, leaving the other portions to be provided for as luck may allow. But the French refugees who would have been, and the Irish orphans who were, a charge upon their respective parishes, and whose transfer from the old country to the new is for the undoubted benefit of the former, are to be brought across the world at the entire expense of the colonies ! In the name of our fellow-colonists, in the name of all that is right between country and country, between man and man, we protest against this exorbitant, this most flagitious demand.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Sherry, Rum, Ale, Porter, Groceries, and Sundries.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cigars, Java and China Sugars.

MR. STUBBS.—At No. 122, Pitt-street, near the corner of Bathurst-street, opposite the Cottage of Content, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Full Court.

THOMPSON *v.* JONES.

Mr. DARVALL on a former day had obtained an attachment against Mr. Yarnton for the non-payment of certain costs, ordered to be paid by him ; the case was again mentioned to-day, in consequence of doubts raised in the Prothonotary's Office, whether the attachment ought to be absolute in the first instance, and whether now, since the statute giving the order and rules of this Court the effect of judgments, upon which execution might be issued, an attachment was the proper remedy to enforce the judgment of costs The case of Price *v.* Duggan, 1 D. N. S., 709, and Archibold's Practice, p. 12 57, were cited to show that the course adopted in this instance was in accordance with the practice in England.

The Court held that there was no doubt but that an attachment would lie, and therefore would go.

DOE DEM. WILSON *v.* TERRY.

The arguments in this case were not concluded when the Court was adjourned.

His Honor the Primary Judge will sit to-day in Equity, at ten o'clock, to hear motions ; and after the insolvency business is over, the arguments in the case of the Queen *v.* Moses will be continued.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

THE buildings intended for the immigration depôt at Geelong have been completed, and it is expected that the two next ships arriving at Port Phillip will be sent to Geelong.—The Lord Bishop of Tasmania ordained the following gentlemen, at the Cathedral Church of St. David, on Thursday, September 21 : The Rev. Mr. Dobson took priest's orders, and the following the order of deacons : Messrs. Bennett, Bryan, Brownrigg, Eastman, Fooks, Galer, Gurney, and Medland.—The general total of the ordinary and extraordinary revenue of Van Diemen's Land amounts to £29,941 18s. 5d. for the second quarter of 1848, while that of the corresponding quarter of 1847 amounted to £31,158 11s. 8d. ; showing a decrease of £1216 13s. 3d. The total expenditure for the second quarter of 1848 amounts to £32,918 3s. 8d., and of the corresponding quarter of 1847, £29,438 18s. 1d., being an increased expenditure of £3479 5s. 7d.—The Town Council of Melbourne have resolved to take the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, whether a counsellor who assigns his property for the benefit of his creditors is thereby disqualified from acting as a counsellor.—Shearing in the Geelong district commenced on the 25th ultimo, and the first bale of the new clip arrived in town on the 27th.—A land sale was held at Melbourne last week, at which £10,058 was raised.—At a meeting of the Council of the Hobart Town High School, on Monday, (September 17), afternoon, the tenders for erecting and completing the buildings were opened. Messrs. Cleghorn and Anderson's tender was accepted at the sum of £3600.—Mrs. Chester, who delighted the inhabitants of Sydney by her vocal abilities about ten years since, is giving concerts at Melbourne.—Colonel Despard summoned the toll-gate keeper at Newtown (near Hobart Town) for refusing to allow him to pass through the gate without paying toll, he being on duty at the time : the case was dismissed, the colonel not having his sword on at the time.—At the Melbourne Quarter Sessions, held last week, twenty-four hawkers' licenses were granted, and four renewed.—Bishop Goold, who, it may be remembered, proceeded overland, had arrived at Port Phillip.—The following is a return of the number of electors in the district of Port Phillip according to this year's roll :—Police district of Bourke, 236 ; ditto Geelong, 265 ; ditto Portland, 59 ; ditto Port Fairy, 45 : total, 605.—Five suburban allotments near Warrnambool, were sold at Portland on the 28th ult., at an average of about £3 an acre.

METEOROLOGY.

Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 3RD TO 9TH OCTOBER, 1848.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	WET AT 2½ P.M.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY, 3	6	29·945	29·904	29·910	29·933	62	60	58	60	58	59	57	56	56	59	52	0·74	S.W., S., S. by W.
WEDNESDAY, 4	7	29·911	29·882	29·889	29·886	56	56	56	55	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	1·46	S., S. by E., S.S.E., S.
THURSDAY, 5	8	29·790	29·770	29·784	29·792	53	54	53	53	48	51	50	47	50	51	46	0·14	S., S. by W.
FRIDAY, 6	(55·1 A.M.	29·752	29·800	29·882	29·934	51	54	52	51	48	49	48	46	48	49	42	0·24	W. by S., S., S. by W., S.S.W.
SATURDAY, 7	10	30·042	30·055	30·073	30·103	50	54	53	53	48	52	50	48	51	52	46	0·07	S., S.S.W.
SUNDAY, 8	11	30·102	30·073	30·050	30·053	53	56	55	55	52	56	54	53	54	56	47	....	S.W., S.E. by S., S. by E., S., S. by W.
MONDAY, 9	12	30·034	29·899	29·874	29·872	56	58	57	57	57	58	56	55	56	59	51	..	S., S.E., E., N.E., N.N.E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 3.—Morning, fresh breezes from the south-west ; southward A.M., and blew strong from that quarter the rest of the day ; forenoon, clear and pleasant ; afternoon, became generally overcast and dark ; night, wind rose and blew very coarsely in squalls through middle and latter parts.

Wednesday, 4.—At four o'clock, this morning, a most violent storm of rain, with thunder and lightning, passed over us from south-westward ; high wind and squalls with heavy showers till eight or nine A.M., then moderated for a while, but rose again before noon to strong gales, which continued to increase in violence, blowing in very heavy squalls all the day ; atmosphere became extremely cold, and rain fell with scarce any intermission ; night, cold and dismal, with incessant rains ; wind blew in boisterous gales from the south-by-east, which increased towards midnight, and afterwards blew quite furiously.

Thursday, 5.—Most tempestuous gales from due south, and more or less rain all the forenoon ; air particularly cold and chill ; about one o'clock rain ceased, clouds began to break in southward and eastward, and gradually dispersed, leaving a clear open sky before sunset ; gales continued very strong till three or four o'clock, after which gradually abated ; from after sunset light breezes, and a bright cloudless sky through the night.

Friday, 6.—Very cold and frosty early noon, with fog till about seven o'clock ; moderately fresh westerly breezes forenoon ; snowy fleecy cirrous clouds floating in a deep blue sky ; about twelve o'clock began to blow exceedingly cold from southward, with some rain, (which at a few miles to the westward of this was accompanied with small hail) ; atmosphere remained intensely cold and raw, (most remarkably so for the season), all the rest of the day ; two to three P.M. some squalls of wind and rain ; afterward fair and sunshine ; during the evening stormy nimbus hanging in the eastern sky, and occasional lightning ; all latter part of the night rainy, and a coarse boisterous wind from south-south-west.

Saturday, 7.—At seven o'clock wind southed and blew in strong and fresh gales nearly all day ; cloudy, cold, and cheerless weather, but without rain ; latter part of the day wind grew squally, clouds thickened, and gusty showers passed over at intervals after sunset.

Sunday, 8.—Morning, moderate south-west, clouds broke after seven o'clock, and gradually cleared away before nine o'clock ; after that time fine clear atmosphere, with gentle breezes from the south-east and by south through the day ; latter part cirrous clouds spread over the zenith ; night, light wind and fine.

Monday, 9.—Morning light southerly airs, clouds high and partial ; moderate breezes and beautiful clear weather fore, middle, and greater part of afternoon, then rose from north-eastward, and blew very strong and gusty all the evening.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court adjourned yesterday at No. 30, and will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning.

COURT OF REQUESTS. NEW SITTINGS.—John Rea *v.* John Marsh. This was an action brought to recover the sum of £15 10s., for work and labour done, in obtaining signatures in April last, *to the petition to the* Legislative Council, praying for the removal of slaughter houses from the city of Sydney. The defendant pleaded that he was never indebted in manner and form set out in the declaration. The case came on yesterday for hearing before the Commissioner and two Assessors. For the plaintiff, Mr. Brenan ; for the defendant, Mr. Little. Two witnesses were called for the plaintiff, one of whom did not appear, the other only knew that about the beginning of April he saw the plaintiff and defendant together, but did not hear any conversation that passed between them ; within a few minutes of the same time, however, the defendant had told him (witness) that the plaintiff had a petition for the removal of the slaughter-houses beyond the boundaries of the city, and asked him to sign it. The plaintiff himself was then sworn, who deposed that on the 1st April he was passing the Court House in Elizabeth-street, when the defendant called him, and said he wanted him to obtain signatures to a petition to the Legislative Council for the removal of the slaughter-houses ; that it would not do for his (Marsh's) name to appear in it, as he was an interested party, the government having made a very handsome offer for a portion of Glebe Island, of which he owned a large portion, as a site for the slaughter houses in the event of their removal, and the effect of a sufficient number of signatures to the petition would be to enhance the value of his property threefold ; defendant also said that Mr. Grant was to bring forward his motion on the subject on the following Tuesday (it was then Saturday), but that he would speak to him about its postponement when he (plaintiff) should have had time to procure a considerable number of signatures ; defendant said he was then waiting for Mr. Grant on the subject. About two hours afterwards plaintiff again met the defendant, who took him to his office, gave him the petition, instructed him to copy it in his own handwriting, and to add a clause respecting the driving of cattle through the streets on the Sabbath. On the first interview at the Court House, defendant told him he would see that he was handsomely paid for his trouble, and that if the petition should be well received and supported in the Council, he would make him a handsome present besides. Plaintiff undertook the thing, the petition received 1000 signatures, the whole of which, with the exception of about a dozen, were procured by plaintiff. Cross-examined by Mr. Little : He (plaintiff) never said or wrote to any one that he held any one beside the defendant liable to pay any part of his remuneration ; the day after the presentation of the petition, he applied for payment, when defendant directed him to call on Messrs. Hyndes, Thomas Barker, Brodie, Craig, Golden, Bryan, Smithers Hayes, and Hancock, each of whom would pay him one pound ; all the money he received of account of this transaction was, from the plaintiff £1 3s. at different times, from Mr. Bryan 10s., Mr. Hyndes 5s., Mr. Barker 5s., and Messrs. Brodie and Craig 15s.—£2 18s. ; did not write to defendant for money, promising that if it was more than fell to his share, he would repay it ; Mr. Barker said something about calling a meeting of the Committee to determine upon settling plaintiff's claim. For the defendant, Mr. Little called Mr. Waller, who deposed that about April last he saw plaintiff and defendant several times in his (witness's) office, and heard their conversation, the purport of which was, that plaintiff had engaged to obtain signatures to a petition, but that defendant gave him (plaintiff) distinctly to understand, that but a portion of the expense was to be borne by him. Mr. Little then put in evidence a letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant, dated the 13th May, 1848, in which he hoped that defendant would favour him with ten shillings until Mr. Brodie could call the subscribers together to make arrangements to remunerate him, adding that, "should the 20s. I have got, together with what you now send me, be more than your mite, I will return it to you again with many thanks." Mr. Little pointed out the discrepancies between the statement of the plaintiff and the evidence of Mr. Waller, and the improbability that such a letter as that now produced would ever have been written, if Mr. Waller's version of the agreement were not the real truth, and designated the action as a gross attempt to obtain a verdict, which, but for the almost accidental preservation of the letter of the 13th May, the plaintiff's swearing would have obtained. The learned Commissioner put the case to the assessors, who returned a verdict for the defendant.

REWARD.—It having been represented to the government, that a dray belonging to Mr. James Mark, of Goodar, was, on the 14th September, attacked by the aborigines of the Macintyre River, who murdered the bullock-driver, and carried off a considerable quantity of flour, with which the dray was laden, his Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that a reward of twenty-five pounds will be paid to any free person or persons who may, within six months from the 5th October, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of any one of the individuals concerned in this outrage ; and if such information be afforded by a prisoner of the Crown, that application will be made to her Majesty for the allowance to such convict of a conditional pardon.

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies, viz. :—John Alexander, Esq., of Woolloomooloo, Sydney ; George Hebden, Esq., Marratta ; and Thomas Molyneux Royds, Esq., of Balalaba, near Braidwood.

POLICE, PORT PHILLIP.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. John Rose, to be chief constable at the Pyrenees ; and Mr. Joseph Bloomfield, to be acting chief constable at Melbourne.

POLICE OFFICE.—The magistrates present yesterday were the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hill, and Mr. D. Allan. The latter gentleman, with Alderman Broughton, who was absent, formed the roster for the day. Messrs. J. Campbell and Dawes are the magistrates summoned for to-day.

WATER.—We understand the Water Committee of the City Council have under their consideration a proposition for laying on their water to the smaller houses in the city, making the expense of doing so an annual charge, in addition to the water rate. There are hundreds of houses, the tenants of which would gladly pay the water rate, who cannot, or will not, pay for the permanent improvement of property which they may occupy only a short time. It is worthy of consideration whether the cost should not at once be payable by the owner of the property.

THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.—His Lordship is now engaged in a visitation of an extensive portion of his diocese. On the 21st instant he expects to reach Armidale, and purposes proceeding overland to the M'Leay, Port Macquarie, and the Manning. His Lordship is not expected to return to Morpeth earlier than the last week in November.

THE JURORS' LIST.—The Court of Magistrates held for the purpose of revising the jurors' list for the district of Sydney for the year 1849, completed their duties on Saturday, when the list being settled, was directed to be sent to the Sheriff.

REVISION OF THE CITIZEN LISTS.—A Court was held on Saturday for the purpose of revising the citizen list of Gipps Ward. There were fourteen claims filed for enrolment, of which eight were allowed and admitted ; two were disallowed, and four alterations and corrections were sanctioned.

THE REVENUE.—The ordinary revenue of the colony for the past quarter amounted to £48,265, an increase on the corresponding quarter of 1847 of £1600. The principal items of increase were the duties on imported spirits £3215, and night and billiard licenses to £1830. The duties on foreign goods show a decrease of £2149, and on colonial spirits £1369. The Crown land revenue amounted to £26,513, a decrease of £1500 : the licenses to occupy land amounted to £22,600, an increase of £4300, while there was a decrease of £1066 in the land sold, and of £3800 in the quit-rents. The gross amount of both revenues was £74,778, an increase on the corresponding quarter of £109 15s. 3d.

STRONG SUSPICION OF THEFT.—Between six and seven o'clock on Monday evening, a boy of about twelve years of age went into the shop of Mr. Sandre, the jeweller, of Hunter-street, and producing twelve silver teaspoons, offered them for sale for £1, being about a third of their real value. Mr. S. was proceeding to ask the boy some questions, when he made a sudden rush from the shop, leaving the spoons, which have since been handed over to the police for the purpose of an owner being found for them. The spoons have on them the crest of a swan ducally crowned.

NUISANCES.—Mr. Inspector Stubbs yesterday prosecuted two informations for breaches of the City Police Act. The first case was against John Marrington, for casting night soil on some ground at the lower end of Bathurst-street. It appeared that on the night of the 26th ultimo, the defendant was employed to empty some filth from a cesspool at Mr. Bissland's, the corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets, and that in the course of the work Marrington was himself seen to come from thence, proceed along Bathurst-street, and was caught capsizing his load at the locality set forth in the information, and subsequently a second cart load was shot out at the same place by same of Marrington's men. Mr. Brenan, who appeared for the defendant, submitted there were two cases, one relating to the defendant personally as having capsized the soil, and the other to this having been done by his men. In reference to the first case, the defendant could not be summoned before the Court for the offence, inasmuch as it was prescribed by the act that when a party was seen committing the offence, as Marrington had been, he should be then and there taken into custody ; but this not having been done, Marrington could not now be punished ; and in reference to the case wherein the men committed the offence, there was an absence of proof that they were in defendant's employ. Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the prosecution, replied, and elected to stand on the place of the men. The Bench, however, dismissed the information, on the grounds of the proof being defective. The second case was against the person named Linnet, for keeping pigs in a yard situate within forty yards distance of Kent-street. Mr. Nichols appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Martin for the defence, who argued sundry legal points. The only thing particular in the case was, that no less than thirty-two pigs were kept by defendant, and that the stye which was built for them was beyond the forty yards ; but it so happened, strange as the occurrences were, that the swine never happened to get out of the stye, but just when Mr. Stubbs was about the premises. The Bench imposed a fine of 5s. and 15s. 6d. costs.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Monday by Mr. Ryan Brenan, at the Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont, touching the death of Mary Fotheringham, then lying dead at the house of her husband in the vicinity. The history of the case showed death to have been of sudden occurrence. Two female neighbours of the deceased were the principal evidence. One deposed to having seen the deceased as late as five o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, when she was in her usual good health ; and the second gave testimony to being called on to attend her between ten and eleven o'clock on the same night, when she was very ill, and expired within the succeeding two hours. Mr. Surgeon Houston stated that he visited the deceased between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night. He found her very low, and in what is usually termed a fainting fit. He had seen her in the course of the forenoon of the day, when she appeared to be in her usual health. A *post mortem* examination had been made, the result of which was discovering a large quantity of blood on the chest ; the heart soft, and its right auricle much dilated ; and, in witness's opinion, death had been caused by the rupture alluded to. A finding was recorded of death by the visitation of God.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. — His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Samuel Evans, (chief constable, Molong), to be Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, in the district of Molong.

FREE AND EASY.—A man named Andrew Millar, was on Monday before the Police Court, charged with having, on the previous evening, been illegally on the premises of Mr. G. J. Rogers, at Woolloomooloo ; and also with assaulting that gentleman. It appeared that at about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, Mr. Rogers's attention was attracted by observing some of his domestics running as if chased, and presently Millar came in sight, leading a horse by the bridle, which he held so loosely that the animal was nibbling at the flower-beds, and destroying some choice plants. Mr. Rogers asked Millar to account for his intrusion, but receiving no answer, took and lead the horse out of the garden on to the road ; but he had no sooner done so, than the defendant jerked the rein out of his hand, and hit him so violent a blow under the chin, that he was laid prostrate. Mr. Moir, who occupies adjoining premises, observing the occurrence, came up, when he was assailed with a torrent of abuse, and which was continued until a constable was procured, and Millar handed over to his charge. Millar's defence was, that he was drunk at the time, and did not strike Mr. Rogers intentionally. The Mayor imposed, as a punishment, a fine of 20s., or one month's imprisonment. Captain Innes, who was on the Bench, observed, he must beg to differ with the Mayor's sentence, the one he (Captain I.) would have awarded, would have been a fine of £5, or two months' imprisonment, for if such outrageous proceedings as the present were permitted, no gentleman's premises were safe.

GRAIN.—Statement of the various description of grain held by Government, on the 1st October, 1848 : — Wheat, 39,014 bushels ; maize, 6640 bushels.

PETTY SESSIONS, QUEANBEYAN.—Petty Sessions will be held at the Police Office, Queanbeyan, from and after the first day of November next, on Thursday in each week, instead of Wednesday, as heretofore.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.—At the hour at which our reporter left the Pantechnicon this morning, there were about 1500 persons present, and visitors were even then arriving. Many of the costumes were gorgeous and elegant. The ball room, upper apartment, and refreshment saloon, were all well lighted, and rather elegantly fitted up. As at half-past one the mazy dance was only being spiritedly entered on, a full report of this "civic event of the mayoralty year" must be deferred until to-morrow's issue.

WHICH IS RIGHT?—In England, where it rains about eight months in the year, they, in summer, water the Macadamised (metal) roads to keep them moist, so as to make the metal bind and not work to the surface ! But in this colony, where there is hot dry weather eight months in the year, the Parramatta District Council are now cutting down that beautiful avenue of trees on the Parramatta Road, commencing by Iron Cove Bridge and continuing to Dobroyd House (Dr. Ramsey's), to allow the sun and the wind to get at the Macadamised road to keep it dry—*so* that the metal may not bind and the stones *ruckle* to the top ! —Which is right?

UNAUTHORISED TENANCY. — Mary Murphy, Ann Keegan, Ann Mead, and Luke Malone, were jointly charged before the Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of a person named O'Brien, with being, at two o'clock that morning, in an unoccupied house belonging to him, situate in Durand's Alley, and further with having destroyed property on the said premises. It appeared the present was by no means the first instance of the premises being at night similarly tenanted, and that locking up the door was of no avail, inasmuch as access was attained, as had been in this case, by means of forcing the windows, which had been thereby again and again destroyed. The destructive occupants had however, hitherto, always contrived to escape detection, and in fact the capture of the parties now before the Court was principally owing to the riot and noise they were making. All the accused set up one defence, denying the door being locked, and that it was open, and the hour late, they believed there was no harm in availing themselves for the night of the unoccupied house. Police records not affording very favourable testimony as to the reputation and character of the offenders, they were dealt with by each being awarded one month's imprisonment under the Vagrant Act. The female Murphy stated, as she left the Court, that it was only on the previous morning she had come out of gaol from completing a similar sentence.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—We are requested to state that Mr. Samuel Lyons will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Cigars, Sugarcandy, and very superior Java and China Sugars. Purchasers are reminded that this will be a *positive sale to close consignments*, and that the above articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to inform the public of his sale of Household Furniture, &c., this day, on the premises, 122, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Cottage of Content, at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WOLLONGONG.

OCTOBER 9.—The attention of mankind has, within the last year or two, been particularly called to chloroform and the effects of it upon the human frame. Whatever may be the conflicting sentiments of men regarding the efficiency and utility of this fluid, all good men must agree in looking upon it as a blessing of God upon mankind in cases where it has been used successfully to destroy pain in operations that without it would have been most painful. All that appears to be necessary for man to do in making use of chloroform is to discriminate between those patients who may use it without risk, and those whose general health would be injured by its application. Having noticed some remarks in your journal respecting the application of chloroform upon a horse whilst undergoing the operation of lithotomy at Port Phillip, (some time ago) we determined to make use of it in performing that operation which is necessary for all young horses to undergo that are not intended to be entires. Although the result of our application of it does not throw any new light on the subject, being either badly managed, or tried perhaps with an imperfect preparation of chloroform, yet a brief account of the attempt to use it in the way mentioned, may not altogether be devoid of interest and benefit to those who may contemplate using it for a similar purpose, or upon the horse with any *other* motive. Our object in using it was to deaden pain, and to ascertain whether the recovery after the operation, was retarded or promoted by its use. Having selected a very fine thorough-bred young horse, two years old, and very animated, we saturated a sponge with chloroform, and placed it into one nostril, and a rag moistened with the same fluid into the other nostril. We then procured a bag, (a nose bag), and placed it over his mouth and nostrils to prevent him from inhaling atmospheric air. The chloroform was strong enough to affect one of the men who was holding the horse on the leeward side, who, becoming dizzy, left his hold, and became a mere spectator of what was going on, and his place was occupied by another. We used an ounce of it in this way without producing the desired effect. However, the animal was a good deal affected, his breathing was accelerated, and his nervous energy diminished, as shown by sleepiness and comparative indifference to what was done to him. In this state we put the rope upon him with a view of throwing him down. He permitted without resistance, what was required to be done with the rope, viz., passing it between his hind legs, &c. It occurred to us that the horse can sleep standing, and nothing short of an over dose would be sufficient to cause him to fall down. Nevertheless, having thrown him down, we tapped another ounce vial and placed half of the contents on the sponge into his nostrils, and then commenced the operation. He was bound in the usual way with cords, and before making any incision he made an effort or two to get up, but not succeeding, he remained perfectly quiet till all was over. He did not move or show the usual symptoms of pain as exhibited by other horses under similar circumstances, when no chloroform is used. He appeared sleepy and breathed heavily from the diaphragm and ribs, so much so indeed as to cause in us some little apprehension that we had used too much chloroform. Having unloosed the cords, he remained a few minutes stretched out at full length, and appeared inclined to indulge in a sleep ; but anxious to know that no bad effects were produced, we urged him to rise, which he did, apparently unconscious of what had happened to him.

This experiment, although it throws no light, as we said before, upon the effects of chloroform upon the horse, yet it causes a question or two to suggest themselves, which, when answered by future experimentalists, will be useful, namely, how much chloroform, provided the preparation of the fluid is equally strong, or *cæteris paribus*, is required to render the horse in a fit state for undergoing the operation without experiencing pain ? Can the dose be pushed so far as to cause the horse to drop down without danger ? We have given reasons above why we think it cannot.

With regard to the effects of chloroform in hastening or retarding the recovery of the horse after the operation, the experiment which is imperfectly detailed above, throws no light. The horse was quite well on the 9th day after the operation, there not being the slightest swelling visible on that day. But the after recovery depends so much upon the state of the weather and the general health of the horse undergoing the operation, that we think a quick recovery or a protracted one may be ascribed to these causes, without having recourse to chloroform as operating either way. A horse of the same age that underwent the same operation last year, recovered quite as quick, and he had not inhaled chloroform.

We observe in your journal of Friday last, some remarks from your Camden correspondent in answer to our appeal to the people of Sydney, whether a physician be not a more fit person to apply to than a poet, to say where they ought to fly to from scarlet fever for refuge. We only acted on the defensive in making the appeal. We have not the advantage of knowing or even guessing who the Camden correspondent is, therefore any remarks we may have made in reply to an attack upon Illawarra by him, could not be dictated by any personal feeling either for or against the author himself. It was his article we defended Illawarra against. We both, however, represent some characters in Molière, and at the same time we show that the French author knew much of human nature. It is not it appears Illawarra nor yet Camden that we care about defending, so much as our respective *matières*. He thinks I have not shown sufficient respect to poets, and I have to complain that he designates a doctor "a great medicine" *(médecin ?)* and then to carry out Molière's character still further, he expostulates with us for descending into personalities ; such conduct being, he says, utterly unworthy a public writer," and yet is not this very sentence both satirical and personal when applied by him to us ? He then satirically asserts that we have given "a learned account of scarlatina with extra necessary classical allusions." (What were the words flotsam and jetsam put into your Camden correspondent's letter for, and why in italics ?) Was it not to display his learning. Now what was said respecting scarlet fever was taken from Dr. Gregory's Practice of Physic, and the learned account of scarlatina is therefore from him, not our own invention. Thus it appears he represents the Master of Philosophy of Molière who inveighs against some painters, masters of dancing and fencing, &c., for quarrelling about the respective merits of their vocations, and assures them it is very improper, as his own profession teaches, to be angry or retaliate abuse ; yet when they all turn upon him and abuse philosophy, we find that the Philosopher "heeds not his own say," but uses that abuse himself which he so much condemns in others. Thus the question of the comparative salubrity of the climates of Camden and Illawarra is forsaken, and the menaces of the scarlet fever are unheeded, in order to indulge a taste for ridiculing an appeal to medical authors on medical subject, and to allow the poetical effusions of Armstrong, who never saw either the one or the other locality, to be applied to for the sake of the great cause of poetry. Are not all poetical remarks about osiers in Illawarra, and mournful plains, &c., mere ornamental and poetical fictions, and as for lazy muddy rivers, what is the Cowpasture River ? When she is not lazy, she is muddy ; and when she is not muddy, she is lazy. But the gentle Thetis is neither muddy nor lazy, and on her shores Hygea loves to roam, and Armstrong says (if our memory is correct) where her power appears all the host of sickness, squalid and deformed, confounded sink into the loathsome "gloom."

There is a swamp about Wollongong, and a lake not far off,—so far the poetry is applicable to Wollongong ; but all Illawarra is not comprised in either the one or the other. We repeat what was said in our last letter, as much to make a correction as for the sake of illustration of what we have just remarked—that the climate of Kiama is more salubrious than that of Wollongong, and the scenery about Kiama more picturesque and romantic than the same, at or near Wollongong ; but accommodation for visitors is better at Wollongong than Kiama, although at the latter place there are two good inns, besides three or four empty houses, so that the people of Sydney are invited to come, admire, and partake of a feast of the soul, whereby the body also may be strengthened and fortified against the depressing effects of fever, of contagion, and be relieved from the *ennui* of monotony of Sydney scenery and habits.

If your talented and learned Camden correspondent would come down and see the scenery he describes by quotations from Armstrong, we assure him there need be "no waste of feeling unemployed ;" at any rate there would be no lack of objects here to attract and employ the attention of the Poet. He will, however, look in vain for the muddy rivers and osiers he describes.

BATHURST.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 30th ultimo, an inquest was held at Bartlett's, the residence of R. Bonnor, Esq., on the body of a man named James Smith. The deceased had been at Mr. Bonnor's residence about two hours before his death, he had gone to a creek at a short distance with a quart pot in his hand, apparently with an intention of getting some water ; almost immediately after returning to Mr. Bonnor's residence he expired. Dr. Machattie, who held a *post mortem* examination, certified that he discovered a large aneurism of the arch of the aorta, which had burst into the chest, and caused instantaneous death ; the deceased had been for some time previous in a very delicate state of health. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

THE WEATHER.—Wednesday, about 5 A.M., rain commenced and came down in heavy showers for more than an hour ; it then ceased until about 6 A.M., when it began again and continued throughout the day with little intermission, during the night for upwards of six hours it came down in heavy showers, and on the following morning from 7 A.M. till noon, occasional light showers ; it then cleared, and the remainder of the day fine, and a beautiful night. On Friday, at early dawn, a cold keen wind sprung up from the north-west ; during the day occasional showers of rain and hail, and at night a sharp frost. On Thursday, the Vale Creek rose several feet ; another instance of the very urgent necessity for a bridge over it, and we take this opportunity of again calling the attention of the inhabitants to the necessity of a public meeting for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the sum already voted for this purpose, the sum so voted being, as we understand £120, it will take as much more to effect a good and substantial job of it, which is most desirable, and there can be no doubt if a meeting was called, that this sum would soon be raised.

TOWN COMMON.—Our new representative has been up and stirring in this matter ; the petition on the subject forwarded to him for presentation to the Governor, was by him sent to his Excellency, and Mr. Darvall has since been in correspondence with the authorities on the subject ; we are informed that he has received a letter from the honorable the Colonial Secretary, intimating that the petition had been laid before the Executive Council, who were of opinion that the establishment of commons had hitherto not produced any good result, would not recommend a compliance with the application. His Excellency, however, being of opinion that it would be desirable to secure to the inhabitants of the town and its suburbs the exclusive use of a certain portion of the adjacent Crown lands for the pasturage of their milch cows, so long as such lands may remain unsold, had caused the petition to be referred to the law officers of the Crown, for them to report in what manner authority can be best given to the magistrates in petty sessions, or to some person acting under them, to protect the right of the townspeople to the exclusive pasturage of so much of the unsold lands adjacent to the town, as his Excellency might think it expedient to reserve for the purpose from the use of the neighbouring landowners, who might otherwise claim a right of commonage over them, under the regulations of the 29th March last.

YASS.

A HIGHLY respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town took place last week in the Court-house, to petition the Crown for a reduction of the price of land. The requisition convening the meeting had been addressed to Hamilton Hume, Esq., J.P., but that gentleman was unable to attend owing to temporary indisposition.

Allan Campbell, Esq., J.P., having been requested to take the chair, a series of resolutions were carried (for which see advertisement), and the following petition, which embodied the sentiments of the meeting, having been proposed by JOHN WATSON, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Mr. JOHN WALTON, was adopted.

PETITION.

Unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Clergymen, Magistrates, Landholders, and other inhabitants of the district of Yass, in the colony of New South Wales,

Humbly sheweth,—

That your petitioners desire to approach your Majesty with every expression of dutiful affection, and with the assurance of the most devoted loyalty to your Majesty's Crown and person.

That your petitioners, relying upon your Majesty's royal care and consideration for the welfare and happiness of your subjects in this portion of your Majesty's dominions, earnestly desire to call your Majesty's attention to the pernicious effects of the high minimum price of one pound an acre placed on the crown lands of this colony.

That the present minimum price of one pound (?)

sum is much beyond the real value of the crown lands, is borne out both by the experience of your petitioners and by the almost unanimous testimony of the witnesses examined by a select committee of the Legislative Council of this colony in 1844.

That by reference to the sale of crown lands in this colony, it is clearly shown, that as the minimum price was raised the sales diminished in an equal ratio; and that as a necessary consequence of the diminished land revenue, the means requisite to sustain immigration, so vitally essential to the welfare and progressive improvement of the colony, was nearly annihilated, and labour has attained a ruinous rate.

That the attempt to maintain this fictitious value has given rise to a series of Crown Land Regulations, in the highest degree destructive of the best interests of the colony; and your petitioners desire to express their firm conviction, that unless the price of land is reduced, the colony, so far from progressing, must retrograde.

Your Petitioners are further convinced that a reduction of the price of land in this colony to five shillings an acre would strongly influence many of your Majesty's subjects, who now emigrate to the United States, to select this colony in preference.

That many of your petitioners are and have long been desirous to purchase crown lands, from which, by the existing regulations, all prudent persons are effectually precluded; and that one evil of these regulations is, the virtual reservation of the waste lands of the crown within the boundaries of the colony, for those who have acquired land under the old systems, to the exclusion of others desirous to purchase on equitable terms.

That your Petitioners would further humbly desire to draw your Majesty's attention to the inequitable ratio which the price of land in this colony bears to the prices in other places possessing superior advantages, both in situation and soil, viz.:—

United States	5s. per acre.
New Brunswick	2s. 8d. ditto
Nova Scotia	1s. 9d. ditto
Canadas	3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. ditto
Cape of Good Hope	2s. ditto
New South Wales	20s. ditto

That another great evil arising from the high price of land is the dispersion of the population to such an extent as to deprive them of the advantages of religious instruction and education, evils which your petitioners are most anxious to see remedied.

That on a careful and dispassionate consideration of the subject, your petitioners are convinced that a fixed price of five shillings per acre is a fair and equitable average value for the crown lands of this colony.

That your petitioners strongly deprecate the existing system of sale by auction, extending to a monopoly by one class of the community, and to the practical exclusion of the other, and *bona fide* reclaimers of the land.

That to meet the wants of the agriculturists who constitute a valuable portion of this community, your petitioner would humbly pray that crown lands may be surveyed and sold in portions of not less than fifty acres.

Your petitioners would most humbly solicit your Majesty to take such measures for an early reduction in the price of land to a fixed rate of five shillings an acre, as to your Majesty may seem most fit, and that quantities of land sufficient for the demand may be at once surveyed, and made available for purchase; a deficiency of which caused so much complaint and injury in the years 1839 and 1840.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

COMMERCIAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Port Phillip Herald.

DEAR SIR,—The series of wool sales commenced on 4th and terminated 19th instant; after fourteen days hammering have resulted most disastrously, alike to the speculator and to the grower, at a loss of from 4d. to 6d. in the pound on the prices paid on the low qualities; whilst the better descriptions suffered to about half that extent, or, in other words, from 1d. to 2d. below the quotations of February, for which it is extremely difficult to assign any ostensible cause.

That prices have been affected by the failures in the commercial world of this and last year, and by the troubled state of Europe, so pregnant at the present time, with danger to all the existing institutions and to trade, no one can doubt. On the other hand, it is no less a matter of doubt to those who have watched the progress and results of the late crisis, that, whilst the value of all descriptions of the raw material was supported by a fictitious system of trading, there was scarcely one of the numerous bankruptcies, which followed the panic of September and October last, that has not disclosed the most profligate mismanagement, whether it related to the personal expenses of individuals, or to the extent and ramification of commercial speculation, for as such houses as Reid, Irving and Co., Cockerell, Larpent and Co., Gower, Nephews and Co., and many others in the East India trade, who enjoyed so great a disproportion of the credit of the country, and by that means created a barometrical influence, there was no scheme, however wild in its character, notwithstanding they had long been in a state of insolvency, that was not justified when the impetus was given and promoted by such houses as those to which I have alluded. We shall therefore conclude that these two causes have been all-powerful in producing the present low prices, and it would indeed be strange, in the present distressed state of commercial matters, were the wools of Australia to form the exception; but the question is which of the two has operated most powerfully in bringing about this *casus belli*? My reply to that question is this, that the reaction to the credit hitherto enjoyed by individuals has been the one that has more deeply affected the interests of Australia; and although more deplorable results have followed to the produce of other parts of the world, to which overtrading greatly preponderated, I am of opinion, however much Australia may continue to suffer, that the present evil will work for good, inasmuch that the business of the country will become more divided, and profiting by the experience of the years '47 and '48, we shall aspire to avoid those errors and extravagancies into which those who have passed away were led, and as a consequence ruined. Contemporaneous with this, I may observe, that we have now the means of supplying, by aid of our improved machinery, which no other nation possesses, markets much beyond their legitimate demand, and that is not a very remote cause of our present disasters, for it is understood, and I verily believe it, that there have been few markets of late years to which goods have been sent, that have not left a considerable loss to the shipper.

The French Revolution of February, too late to disturb the sales of wool in that month, together with the protracted political struggles for the independence that are at work in other parts of the Continent, have had a most damning influence in checking our exports, on the one hand, to Germany, being one of the most important markets, and hence to the sales of your wool; whilst on the other, the high tariff of the Zollverin and those of the United States have interfered with our manufacturers to prevent them realizing anything like an equivalent to the duties now imposed. If, however, a diminution has taken place in our foreign trade to these particular parts, we are amply compensated by the migration of foreigners from all parts of the Continent, to an extent quite incompatible with belief, which, together with our own countrymen who have returned from France, Italy, and Germany, have given an impetus to our home trade, and hence we may suppose that the disadvantage of the one is pretty much counterbalanced by the other. Nevertheless the home trade has been much affected by the check given to railways, and in place of the thousands upon thousands who were employed in levelling apparent impossibilities, tunnelling mountains with as much facility as you would a molehill, and superseding what were supposed to be engineering difficulties, by which means were given them to distribute large sums of money over all that extent of country, through which lines were formed and contemplated, you now meet with them as paupers, congregated in cities and towns, and wallowing, to a fearful extent, in filth and misery—hence the addition to our poor-rates, which, from their excessive nature, are in many places rendered intolerable, and bear a proportion to the rent of as much as 50 per cent.

It is a necessary consequence, in taking a review of the wool sales which have just ended, to make reference to the catalogues, instead of the broker's circular, which have tended much to freshen my recollection of the prices at the time of sale. I have now in my possession a printed price current by Simes and Co., but it affords no data to distinguish the proportions of wool sold at the tip-top price, and that disposed of at the lower and intermediate rates. As there appears to have been the greatest proportion of the Port Phillip wools sold at the last sales, namely, 5370 bales, I shall take them as my guide, in the observations I am about to make, as to the proportions of each quality, to which a classification is given, which will convey to you a more intelligible idea, as it will to others, of the actual result of the series. Port Phillip is headed with "superior" at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d., which, from a reference to the catalogues, might extend to from 2½ to 5 per cent. of the 5370 bales. "Average to good" at 11½d. to 1s. 5d., being the second in rotation, we shall put down at as much as 35 per cent., although I consider it to be less. "Inferior and bad conditioned" at 8d. to 11d.—say another 35 per cent. with perfect safety. "Handwashed and scoured" at 1s. 3d. to 2s.—say 2½ per cent.; the latter rate of 2s. being a very small proportion. "Lambs, fair to average," at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., might be another 2½ per cent. "Lambs inferior," 11d. to 1s. 2d.—5 per cent. "Skin" 10d. to 1s. 2d.—5 per cent. "Pieces and locks" 8d. to 1s.—5 per cent. and 'Grease,' 5d. to 9d., another 5 per cent. It will be seen from this arrangement of the classes, which will be found substantially correct, how small the proportion of good wools were sold at the advanced prices;—and were the system followed by the Brokers of giving the respective quantities, it would tend more definitively to guide the grower of wool in the disposal of his produce, and at the same time arrest the incautious and the imprudent from purchasing wools, which his want of judgment, or possibly his sanguine temperament, leads him to think are of the best quality; but, when examined and classified here, are pronounced to be inferior.

I regret that I am constrained to confess, to there being no redeeming feature, that is likely to benefit you, from present appearances—trade is so languid and spiritless. There are some, it is true, who, possessing a deep stake in wool, view the present prices as temporary. I wish it were so. This mode of treating the subject is convenient to their alarms and apprehensions, and operates like balm; but the evil is deep rooted, and forces me to the belief that the June sales, comprising as they will do upwards of 30,000 bales, and without the slightest hope of foreign competition, or speculation, will not be better supported, and that no relief in prices will be distinguished from those that are passed.

It was the fashion to attach much importance to a harvest, and hence to the nation's prosperity, inasmuch that with low prices for food the labouring classes were enabled to expend more money in clothing; but now that free-trade, in corn, will come into operation in February next, by which the duties will altogether be abrogated, I look upon a good harvest, though undoubtedly a boon of no ordinary nature to a country like Great Britain, with comparative indifference, so long as the ports of the Baltic and those of the United States and Canada are so proximate and available to us, and which from the peculiar circumstances of locality and cheapness of carriage can afford to pour it into this country quite as low as we can grow it; in short, free trade has given to a bad harvest a qualification that it did not possess when high prices of corn was the watchword for the introduction of foreign supplies, which had been for years past stored in our granaries and which stamped it, moreover, with a speculative alarm that was at all times unsound and unhealthy. This may appear to you a new theory, but it is no such thing, for the moment you discontinue a sliding scale prohibition on any commodity, like that imposed on corn, you lessen the temptation to speculation, and this was, if you remember, one of the strongest arguments deduced by the free traders while advocating the abolition of the corn-laws through parliament. Practical economists, while they support free trade, are nevertheless desirous to retain all the gold they can in the country, so long as so small a portion of it forms the representative to all commercial transactions, which being disturbed from the coffer of the Bank for the purpose of importing foreign grain, shakes for a time the foundation of our monetary and our social systems, and therefore a good harvest must always be regarded in the light of a Divine blessing, for which we should be thankful.

In conclusion, there is another point startling enough, yet meriting the serious consideration of the Australian settler, and one which will continue to operate against him more and more every year, namely, production, which, disguise it as we may, is already sufficient for our present wants at a higher value than the present prices of wool, and remembering that, but for a deficiency in the clip of this country in 1843 and 1844, which was considered equivalent to all the wools imported, we should not have had, notwithstanding the fictitious state of commercial credit, the high prices that ruled in that and the subsequent year. The wool differs from cotton, inasmuch that the latter is a vegetable production, yet they are analogous in their uses, and present a practical theory for inquiry to what extent the prices of cotton have been affected, in consequence of the increased production to which it has been susceptible. Echo answers that precisely the same results will occur to your wools, and ten years hence the coarser descriptions will be so much reduced in value that they will not be worth the expense of freight, &c. Australia, with an available surface equal to that enjoyed by Europe for pastoral purposes, together with the extensive range yet undefined at the Cape of Good Hope and in America, holds out advantages for the breed of sheep to a far greater extent than would justify the supposition that even the present prices of wool can be long maintained — hence it must become with growers of wool an inseparable calculation, in the economy of their stations, that prices here, will, and must unavoidably conform themselves, like cotton wool, to the process of production; and, in short, there is no one, who is at all conversant with the history of our cotton manufactures, that is not aware how much the value of cotton has been diminished of late year.

Of the beef that has lately arrived from Sydney and Port Phillip, I am informed the reports are favourable. I intended to have been present, on the day that it was examined, but I was taken unwell with an epidemic, in the shape of a fever that prevails, and I have up till yesterday been confined to the house—this should, in the absence of a sufficient population to consume the increase in the vast herds of cattle that are being rapidly augmented in New South Wales, be the means of a considerable revenue; and whilst a market for your beef can be depended upon here, it will afford to the commercial interests of the colony, a medium and means of remittance in exchange for the goods imported. I fear, however, that your colonial wood, of which the casks are made, from the greenness, will convey a tainted appearance to the beef, that will be injurious to it. With tallow the absorption of the oleaginous matter is so great, by the casks, that not only does a heavy loss of weight occur on purchases in the colony, but a much heavier tare falls, to be allowed in consequence of the saturated state of the wood—hence a loss both ways.

Of tallow, I am sorry to have to report so great a reduction in the value within the last two months, the fall being fully equal to £10 per ton. The prices quoted in the circular to-day for mutton are from £32 to £46; for beef, £32 to £45; showing an extraordinary range of prices; and whilst a new article has been imported from Singapore, to some extent, in the shape of vegetable tallow, which will force itself into competition in the animal matter, I am of opinion that prices will continue to decline much under the present quotations.

The circular for the hide market will speak for itself. The losses sustained on those from New South Wales have been great, as they have been from every quarter, and unless they can be purchased from 2s. 6d. to 4s. according to weight and quality, they will not do to be imported here; the hides of the River Plate are preferred from their being closer in texture—thicker and heavier—those from New South Wales, are, on the contrary, from the fineness of the breed of the stock, and having a more sheltered country than the pampas of South America, are opener, more porous - lighter and thinner.

Tanned hides—imperfect as the system pursued in dressing them in New South Wales, compared to that so long in operation in this country, I am of opinion cannot answer, under ordinary circumstances, as an importation, and can only be productive of loss and disappointment to the shipper.

Finally, I hope that the present distressed state of our markets, and of trade generally throughout this country, will operate as an eventual good to you—that, in short, you will profit by the misery entailed on the labouring classes—although politically speaking, we are in a much better state than our neighbours, and that ministers finding relief to a certain extent, for our surplus population in Australia, will send you such an amount of it as will cheapen your labour market.

Believe me,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN PORTER.

157, Fenchurch-street, London,
31st May, 1848.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

IRELAND.

(From the Morning Herald's Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, JUNE 24.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the past two days, and more is threatened. The farmers hail it with satisfaction. Everything must be served by it but the hay crop, and that is of little importance as compared with all the others, which required moisture.

The duty on whiskey was reduced 6d. a gallon to-day.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.

Mr. John O'Connell has issued a long address of resignation "to the people of Ireland." He makes out a case for going into private life, and having nothing whatever to do with the new Repeal League, a body proposed by himself. He draws a vivid picture of the dangers which threaten all Repealers who join the Unionists—and these are the "United Repealers," bless their sweet faces—and honestly admits he has not nerve enough for their ranks. He feelingly alludes to the events of Monday, the 12th instant, when he was hooted down in Conciliation Hall. "The violent intolerance," says he, "of a portion of the meeting gave but slender hopes for the character of our proposed united assemblages." He condemns the club organization in progress throughout the country, and concludes by telling his "beloved fellow-countrymen" that he is their very devoted servant. So far so good, and nothing could be more satisfactory to the public at large.

But look at the postscript. True to his ancient character, John keepeth not his promise. He *resigns* in a pair of long columns of newspaper type, and *returns* in five lines. See:—

P.S. By the way of postscript, I add that I should perhaps not have used the word "retirement," but that of "refusal" to join the new League. I trust to labour still for Ireland as a member of parliament, and at home by writing, where I am precluded from speaking.

The following article is from another Repeal paper, called the *Newry Examiner*:—

One at least of the "high contracting parties" has faithfully carried out its part of the compact. The "Irish Confederation" is dissolved, and the meeting of Monday next will tell whether John O'Connell, treason, or Ireland's necessity, commands the sympathies of the majority in Conciliation Hall.

The *Newry Examiner*, we may premise, was, but a short time ago, a thorough-going Conciliation Hall paper. He says—"The meeting in that building on Monday will set all doubts at rest." It is not quite clear there will be any meeting on Monday. The announcement usually appears in weekly papers of this day (Saturday); but there is nothing of the kind to-day. It is said there is a further adjournment of the Association to be announced on Monday morning.

The *Nenagh Guardian* says—

There is a split between the Clonmel Confederates, twelve of them having resigned at their last meeting in that town.

TREASONOUS LITERATURE.

There is a plentiful supply of literary treason to-day, and great is the demand for it. The first favourite is the *Irish Felon*, the avowed successor of the *United Irishman*. The leader by the proprietor, Mr. Martin, is quite enough for our Attorney-General; but Mr. Devin Reilly favours the right honorable gentleman with food for contemplation in the shape of a letter thus addressed:—

To the Englishman calling himself George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's chief legal murderer and jury-packer-general of Ireland.

The body of the letter is just as ferocious as the direction, as the following extracts will show:—

Step by step and week by week, free or chained, with pen in hand, by word of mouth, in prayer to God, I will repeat your infamy, and make others repeat it, till the Irish winds that whistle round you day by day, and the serpent conscience which coils you round by night, scowling on you, shall alike hiss in your ears the one word, "assassin."

* * * *

Suppose a dozen or two more of us banished, or, for that matter, hanged, for your farrago about capital punishments and blood-spilling, and the "spirit of the age," is really very nauseous; what, then—you have "governed the country at last?" Go to the waving fields of wheat, and you will find blades there, some on straw, of vegetable matter, others on ash poles, of shining steel,—go to the districts under notice to quit, or in arrear, and by the idle spade in the chimney-nook, or hidden in some ditch-side nigh hand, you will find, if you are cunning enough, brown barrels with stock and lock, and their owners, connected in clubs, meeting, thinking, brooding, looking down at gladsome crops, and then up to Heaven, and then——Yes! I have lived to see the Irish peasant hang his weapon by his bedside, and utter the most felonious prayer to God, by God's lips taught them, "Give us this day our daily bread!" That country, were I not here to tell it you, you cannot "govern."

This letter concludes thus:—

Next week you shall receive some further practical instruction from, my Lord Assassin, your enemy to the death.

THOMAS DEVIN REILLY.

The *Irish Felon* has also a letter from a Mr. Lalor, of Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County, in which the following neat passage occurs:—

A mightier question moves Ireland to day than that of merely repealing the Act of Union. Not the constitution that Tone died to abolish, but the constitution that Tone died to obtain—independence, full and absolute independence, for this island, and for every man within this island. Into no movement that would leave an enemy's garrison in possession of all our lands, masters of our liberties, our lives, and all our means of life and happiness—into no such movements will a single man of the grey-coats enter with an armed hand, whatever the town population may do. On a wider fighting field, with stronger positions and greater resources than are afforded by the paltry question of repeal, must we close for our final struggle with England, or sink and surrender. Ireland her own—Ireland her own, and all therein, from the sod to the sky. The soil of Ireland for the people of Ireland, to have and to hold from God alone, who can give it—to have and to hold to them and their heirs for ever, without suit or service, faith or fealty, rent or render, to any power under heaven. From a worse bondage than the bondage of any foreign government—from a dominion more grievous and grinding than the dominion of England in its worst days—from the cruelest tyranny that ever yet held its vulture clutch on the body and soul of a country—from the robber rights and robber rule that have turned us into slaves and beggars in the land which God gave us for ours—deliverance, oh Lord! deliverance or death; deliverance, or this island a desert. This is the one prayer, and terrible need, and real passion of Ireland to-day, as it has been for ages.

A letter, bearing the feminine signature of Eva, utters these not very feminine sentiments:—

Is there hope now from aught but bare hearts and strong hands? If these be not ready to back your demands, then make no demand at all. Arm yourselves, arm! You shall never, you may be sure, get anything unless you are able to take it. Come, then, think of the "one thing necessary" namely, pikes, guns, and pitchforks—before you speak another word for repeal. Arm yourselves. When you are armed, ask for it; if you are refused (which is unlikely), take it. This you can do; and all else is labour in vain.

THE NATION.—This journal is not so rampant as its new rival, but probably more dangerous, from the very assumption of moderation—Irish moderation. Talking of the treatment in store for the Irish aristocracy "after harvest," the *Nation* says—

And yet if there had been any merit in these men—but it is idle to look back. Ireland has chosen her part and they theirs. It was not lightly this nation came to make up its mind to the alternative—repeal or revolution. But it is indubitably made up. The aristocracy are for the union and its institutions, for England and their own interests. They have chosen according to their instinct, and are now swimming against the current to the great danger of cutting their own throats. Well! we could have wished it otherwise. For five years we have waited for, warned, petted, and appealed to them, and this is the result. Henceforth we adopt a new war cry, and while we shout "Down with the English," we will not forget to add, "and the anti-Irish aristocracy!"

In the poetic way, the *Nation* is more spicy. Here are a couple of verses from a national ballad for the millions:—

Down Britannia!—brigand down!
No more to rule with sceptred hand;
Truth raises o'er thy throne at last
Her exorcising wand.
I see "the fingers on the wall"—
The proud, the thrice accursed shall fall—
Down Britannia, down!

Yes! down—if Heaven will aid the brave;
If life and strength have but this aim.
Accounting blood and toil as naught,
So trampled be thy name,
God grant to us the final blow,
Unto the dust to strike thee low.
Down, Britannia, down!

DISTRESSED BRITISH ARTISANS FROM FRANCE.

(From Bell's Messenger, June 17.)

THE Agincourt, the last of three ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners for the conveyance to Australia of the distressed British workmen emigrating from France, sailed on Monday from Gravesend; and as the circumstances under which these persons have received free passages from the government are peculiar, we think that a recapitulation of them will be found interesting to most of our readers.

Shortly after the termination of the last war, a small body of lace-makers from Nottingham settled in the neighbourhood of Calais, to teach our French neighbours the art of making cotton lace. The progress at first was slow, but within the fifteen years last past cotton lace had, under the patronage of Louis Philippe, grown much into favour, and in the district above alluded to alone not less than half a million sterling was invested in its manufacture, giving employment to upwards of 5000 men, women, and children. Until this year commenced there had been in France for some time a cessation in the demand for cotton lace, and the machines were kept going only at short time. But with the new year came fresh orders, and night and day all was bustle and activity. Full work and high wages had filled the Basse Ville with hope, and with the expectation of a good summer's work before them, none of its inhabitants had prepared themselves for the change which a few weeks was to bring upon them. Suddenly and unexpectedly, however, came the crash of the revolution in Paris, and with the confusion and anarchy confidence immediately perished. Almost the same post which brought the news of the establishment of the Republic in Paris, brought positive countermands of the orders before received, or filled the minds of the masters with such distrust that they declined to fulfil them. Immediately the engines were stopped, and the hands thrown out of work. The recent earnings of the workmen were quickly dissipated, and their savings were unavailable, as they were locked up in the savings' banks, which, by the orders of the republican government, had stopped payment, and it was under the starvation and ruin which presented themselves immediately before them that they appealed to their native country, to the government, and the public, to relieve them by removal at once to the Australian colonies.

As soon as their distressed condition was made known, Lord Ashley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and other influential noblemen and gentlemen, under the auspices of the Queen and Prince Albert, headed a subscription for their succour, and to aid them in their wishes, a large sum of money was speedily collected. Lord Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed the emigration commissioners to render such assistance as might be found practicable, and this board forthwith despatched a gentleman to Calais with the offer of a free passage to such as might be found adapted to the circumstances of Australia. In two days 700 applications were received, and in less than a fortnight the first party had sailed to Sydney in the Fairlie, emigrant transport ship. Subsequently a second and larger party were despatched in the Harpley; and the third and last division, numbering 250 souls, have now started in the Agincourt.

In the Fairlie about 50 only were despatched; but in the Harpley, a Van Diemen's Land built ship, of 547 tons, taken up expressly for the purpose, about 254 souls were provided for. The departure of this vessel was marked by some most interesting circumstances. A more than usual anxiety was felt respecting their accommodation and comfort for so long a passage, and before the ship left the river last month, Mr. C. Alexander Wood, one of the emigration commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Walcott, the secretary, proceeded to Gravesend, and attended by Lieutenant Lean, R.N., the emigration officer, personally inspected the ship, and inquired into the wants and wishes of the emigrants, when Mr. Wood, having found everything in the most satisfactory condition, addressed the colonists in a very feeling and effective speech. The passengers of the Harpley, it was most pleasing to find, were not insensible to the kindness of the commissioners; but, on the contrary, evinced their humble gratitude in cheers and blessings, and in every way in which they could possibly show it; and before the ship sailed they spontaneously drew up the following address to Lieutenant Lean and Mr. Cooper (the gentleman sent to Calais to make the selection of the emigrants), and through one or two of their body, presented it to these gentlemen:—

We are requested, on the part of the emigrants of Calais, to return you our best thanks for the exertions you have made in our behalf. Speech-making, you are aware, does not belong to persons in our class of life; you will therefore take the will for the deed, and give us credit for feeling that it is out of our power to express; but of this be assured, that we shall think of you with gratitude to the latest hour of our lives. We can only say, in conclusion, that should it please God to grant us a safe passage, there will be very few hearts in Australia will not couple your name with every good wish, and may God's blessing fall thick and fast upon yourselves and old England when we are thousands of miles away.

The equipment of the Agincourt, a remarkably fine vessel, of 669 tons burden, the property of Mr. Dunbar, was not undertaken with less care and attention, nor was her departure from the river marked with less unaffected gratitude on the part of the emigrants.

An influential member of the relief committee, Mr. Alderman Salomons, whose active benevolence is so well known, accompanied by the secretary, Mr. Haly, visited this ship on Friday, at Gravesend, and inspected all the arrangements, the provisions, &c., provided for the passengers, together with everything requisite for their comfort, health, and due accommodation, when with the whole they expressed themselves greatly pleased. Both Mr. Salomons and Mr. Haly addressed the emigrants, pointing out the exertions of the emigration commissioners, and the benevolence of the subscribers to the relief fund; especially alluding to the interest which Lord Ashley had taken in establishing the society; and giving them wholesome and excellent advice as to their conduct on the voyage, and their course of proceedings on their arrival in the colony. The addresses were listened to with the utmost satisfaction and thankfulness, and their appreciation of what had been done for them may be seen in the following record which they have left behind them:—

The emigrants on board the Agincourt to Lord Ashley's committee, and the government commissioners:—

Gentlemen,—Before taking our final departure from the land of our birth, it is our duty to express our warmest thanks for the many favours and great kindness we have received at your hands. The benefits you have conferred upon us, and the extraordinary interest you have taken in our welfare and behalf, are entirely unmerited on our part; and infinitely exceed our means of repaying them. All we have to offer in return, is our gratitude and thanks, for your kindness, and honour and esteem for the nobleness of heart from which it springs; and these sentiments we hope and trust are sincerely felt by us all.

And now that the same kind Providence, under whom we rely for a safe passage to the land of our adoption, may also grant to you health and happiness, and every other blessing throughout a long and honourable life, is our humble and most sincere prayer.

Signed on behalf of the emigrants, by the constables appointed for the preservation of order in the ship.

Nothing can exceed the cheerful, happy spirit which prevails amongst these emigrants. They are full of hope, and are surrounded with every comfort that their circumstances, and the good arrangement of the Emigration Board will admit. With each other they show excellent feeling, and of this we may give one pleasing illustration. A family had come over from France, the heads of which were not married. By the proper rules of the Emigration Commissioners these people could not be admitted, although there was no other reproach on their character. As soon as the rejection of this family was known amongst the emigrants, they entered into a subscription, and by their pence, for few of them had more to give, they raised a sum of money which, with the aid of the contributions of a few gentlemen on board the ship, was sufficient to enable the parties to be married by license, and proceed with their companions.

THE DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

THE following proclamations have been published by the Provisional Government of Lombardy:—

"PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF LOMBARDY.
"Milan, May 31, 1848.

"The Italian army, as was announced in the extraordinary bulletin of this morning, obtained on the 30th May a complete and splendid victory.

"The enemy of Italy was vanquished on the plains of Rivoli, at Goito, and Peschiera.

"To the end of satisfying the enthusiasm of the public, which applauds the valour of its brother combatants for national liberty, we deem it not unuseful to publish some particulars come to-day by official letters from the camp, whilst we wait the relation from the General Stato Maggiore of the army upon the heroic deeds of this day.

"On the 29th a numerous Austrian corps made an unexpected sally from the walls of Mantua, assailing the extreme right of our army from the part of the Tuscan quarters between the Grazie and Curtatone. The brave Tuscans, although inferior in number, opposed the most heroic resistance to the first impetus of the enemy. The university battalion fought bravely, but valour was obliged to cede to the great disproportion of the numbers. The Tuscans retreated beyond the Mincio, leaving about 180 dead upon the field, and 300 wounded. The names of those who fell for our liberty will live for ever in all Italian hearts.

"On the same day (the 29th) the enemy rushed upon the left wing of the army, attacked our troops on the plains of Rivoli, thinking, perhaps, with such a force it might give some succour to Peschiera, already reduced to extremity. But the Piedmontese brigade sustained the shock with indomitable firmness, and made the enemy (who was repulsed with considerable loss) repent of his vain attempt.

"Meanwhile General Bava, commanding the right wing, had re-united his troops on the part of Goito, and on the morning of the 30th the King Charles Albert came into the field from the quarter-general of Vallegio, perceiving that the hour for a great battle was come; since, if the Austrians had succeeded in crossing the Oglio, and throwing themselves on the port of Cremona, all Lower Lombardy, and Milan itself, would have been menaced.

"The Austrians were in number 30,000, and had with them 130 pieces of artillery.

"At the encounter our troops had only about 20,000 men and 46 cannon. The battle was tremendous; the fire of the artillery lasted about seven hours from both parts. The King and the Duke of Savoy both exposed themselves to the continual fire of the enemy, animating with their example the valour of the soldiers.

"At nightfall the enemy was repulsed upon the whole line.

"In the moment of the victory the announcement arrived that the fortress of Peschiera had capitulated, and the King ratified the honourable conditions stipulated for the surrender by the Duke of Genoa.

"Towards midnight, when the King returned to the quarter-general, two regiments of cavalry were still in pursuit of the enemy. At the re-entrance of the King, Vallegio was illuminated to celebrate a victory which will perhaps decide the destinies of Italy.

"Provisional Government of Lombardy,
"Milan, June 1, 10 o'clock morning.

"We announce other particulars just now arrived of the glorious deeds of the 29th and 30th of May.

"The enemy, which until now by his movements had almost allowed us to expect an approaching retreat, made a powerful effort, attacking our troops upon the whole line; at the same time the Tuscans were assailed on the extreme right, and the Piedmontese in the plains of Pastrengo and Rivoli at the extreme left. If the memorable valour of the Tuscans was not sufficient against the crushing number of the Austrians, that of the Piedmontese from the other point succeeded in repulsing them with much advantage, the enemy having left in those plains 600 dead, amongst whom are many officers.

"Scarcely had the King Charles Albert heard that a great body of Austrians was directed from Verona towards Mantua, when he hastened in person along the line of his army, reinforced its positions, and principally that of Goito.

"It was there that the battle of the 30th was fought. The combat began about half-past three o'clock, and lasted till night-fall.

"The victory was ours without very serious loss; two of our officers remained upon the field, and many others were honourably wounded. Of the enemy's troops a great number were killed, and many made prisoners, amongst whom were Major Bentheim and several superior officers.

"On the same day, as was announced, the enemy shut in Peschiera hoisted the white flag; the garrison obtained from the generosity of the King Charles Albert, honourable conditions, consigning meanwhile to our troops one of the gates of the fortress.

"Yesterday, the 31st of May, the enemy, although long followed by our cavalry, was able to unite itself under Mantua, and there was recommenced yesterday a second battle. Of this we know nothing more as yet; but we hope that it will give to our brethren a second victory."

"June 1, 6 o'clock (Evening.)

"The particular facts which from time to time reach us from various parts put always in clearer light the valour of the Italian army, and the importance of the terrible actions against the enemy in the latter days of May.

"The Austrian column which on the 29th attacked the left wing of our army, whilst that which came out from Mantua threw itself upon the opposite wing, had moved by Bardolino and Lazise with the view of coming to the besieged Peschiera. Bardolino was sacked with the accustomed atrocity of the enemy. On that point the attack was first sustained by the corps of Pavian volunteers; this gave place to three detachments of the regiments of Savoy cavalry, Savoy infantry, and 14th Piedmont, and these succeeded in dispersing the enemy, which, with a most severe loss, retreated to the country of Caprino.

"On the other side—that is to say, the side of Mantua—the Austrians put into the field 20,000 men. They attacked the Tuscan quarter from three sides—the Grazie, Curtatone, and Montanara. The Tuscans, after having vigorously sustained the battle in the two first positions, retired in good order towards Goito.

"It was then that all the strength of the enemy was turned against the entrenchments of the Montanara, which were only guarded by 2000 Neapolitans and Tuscans. These opposed a heroic resistance for six hours under the most destructive fire, but at the end were obliged to cede ground, and collect themselves in Rozzolo. A column of those brave soldiers, separated from the greater body, surrounded by a too prevailing force, and deprived of ammunition from the bursting of a bomb upon the convoy which transported it, was, after a fresh loss, constrained to retire to Guidizzolo.

"This most valiant resistance of the Tuscans gave time to the Piedmontese to collect themselves with much force in the vicinities of Goito, where, on the morning of the 30th, the battle was recommenced.

"Scarcely did the King Charles Albert and the Duke of Savoy hear the cannon of Goito, when they moved with two divisions to that point; when arrived there, the action already proceeded bravely. The enemy attempted to force the passage of Goito with the view of taking all our positions; but the power of the Piedmontese artillery repulsed them from the centre. There was a moment that the Austrians, perceiving the right wing not sufficiently defended by artillery exerted there their greatest effort, and that part began to cede to the prevailing force, when the Duke of Savoy advanced the 2nd regiment of the Guards.

"The Austrians were then repulsed on that side also, and towards half-past seven of the evening they were in full flight.

"It was said that a corps of 6000 Austrians, separated from the rest of the army, had disbanded itself on the left of the Oglio. Troops of Tuscans and Neapolitans were accordingly sent to reinforce the passes of the river, to cut off their retreat.

"The precise number of our wounded is not yet known; the number is great, but that of the enemy much exceeds it.

"This day (in which the King Charles Albert and his sons were always in the midst of the fire, as the humblest of their soldiers) was not only glorious for us, but of the gravest moment in the war; since the bold plan of our enemy was discovered, which was to surround our army on all sides. It was seen that the Austrians, however strong, cannot in the open field sustain an encounter with the valour of the Italians.

"By order of the Provisional Government,
"G. CARCANO, Secretary."

EIGHTH REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on Sugar and Coffee Planting in her Majesty's East and West India possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House, and also their opinions thereupon, have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee have taken the subjects referred to them, and have agreed to the following resolutions—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee.

1. That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies.

2. That this distress has partially existed for several years; and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last twelve months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation.

3. That slave emancipation was carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for providing many of the colonies with an adequate command of free labour; and the rate of wages therein has consequently been very high, and the cost of production unduly enhanced.

4. That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British Tropical Colonies; which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who, it may be hoped, will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates.

5. That the British possessions have capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom; and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market.

6. That the change made in the sugar duties by the act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, precipitated the ruin of these possessions, by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes.

7. That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned; that many more are now in course of abandonment; and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade.

8. That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the Sugar-duties by the acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846.

9. That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief.

10. That from the evidence taken by the Committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies.

11. That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of labour, or laws to be enacted against vagrancy and squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any immigrants placed by the Government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing laws for the suppression of vagrancy, and the removal of persons from lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but, on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties;—to meet these difficulties, your Committee recommend a differential duty of 10s. in favour of sugar the produce of British Possessions, for a period of six years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief.

12. That your Committee are of opinion, that in any system of immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by her Majesty's Government to prevent any renewal of African slave-dealing.

May 29, 1848.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

MATERIALS of slight texture are now much in demand. Mousseline de soie of every colour, bareges, palmyriennes, and a new material partaking of the poil de chevre, with jaconots and organdies in Persian patterns; silk dresses of fancy stripes of the palest colours are made with three flounces en biais, the upper one rounded off rises gradually, diminishing to the waist, and is continued on the corsage, forming double revers. For demi toi'ette the form of the corsage varies but little, they are generally open, with revers or chale, the sleeve moderately wide, particularly at the bottom, drooping on the arm, or admitting the under sleeve of clear muslin; the skirts with very deep flounces. It is only when required for carriage wear or dejeuners that the dresses are ornamented by coquilles, ruches, &c.; if ribbon, all are made of a length to give freedom to the feet; barege dresses are ornamented with deep biais flounces, edged with small gimp, or tucks of graduated size to the waist. Redingotes are still mad à la Puritaine, ornamented by gimp trimmings; dresses of thin materials have the corsages made full; many redingotes are made with corsages à la Dubarry. The bonnets of this season are of a moderate size, demievasee, close at the ears, with round crowns; very pretty ones are made of paille de riz, with the capote crown of taffetas glace, and some are trimmed with ruches of taffetas, so delicately pinked as to imitate moss, in pink, white, or blue, encircling the edge bavolet; it also forms trimmings on the crown.

The ribbons used this season are very rich; pretty open straws are worn with bands of taffetas or gauze, and straw alternately, lined with taffetas, glace, and nœud, with large pink roses at the side. Many of the capotes of tulle bouillonne, or rich blonde, are simply trimmed with ribbon, and merely ornamented inside by bunches of delicate flowers; sometimes a lace lappet forms the trimming.

Capots of crape, gauze, or linen, are, with voilettes of the same, pink, blue, or white, confined by a wreath of ribbon coques. The mantelets and pardessus are made of taffetas glace of every colour, of figured tulle, trimmed with lace or frills of the same, pinked or embroidered; they are also made of embroidered muslin; black lace shawls, both single and double, continue in fashion; and many mantelets are made matching the dress.

LOSS OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP ARIEL.—The announcement of this unfortunate disaster has been received by the secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The Ariel was a new iron vessel, 850 tons burden, with engines of 300-horse power, commanded by Mr. Caldbreak, master. She was employed on the Mediterranean, Peninsular, and Italian service, and left Genoa for Gibraltar and Southampton on the 2nd of last month, with a number of passengers and a full cargo. On the morning of the 2nd instant she was steaming at a speed of thirteen knots per hour, when suddenly it was discovered that the vessel was running on to a reef, known as the Mal di Vatro, situated twelve miles and a-half from Leghorn. Her engines were instantly stopped: before there was time to back astern she struck with tremendous force, knocking in, it is stated, part of her bottom, for she shortly filled. By the aid of the steamer's boats the whole of the passengers and crew were saved. It is difficult to say if the ship can be got off. The steamer and cargo are valued at £50,000.

NATIVE POETRY.

Nung-Ngnun.
Nge a runba wonung bulkirra umbilliato bul varra;
Pital burra kultan wirripang buntoa

Nung-Ngnun
Nge a runba turrama berrambo, burra kilkoa;
Kurri wi, raratoa yella walliko,
Yulo Moane, woinyo, birung poro bulliko,

Nung-Ngnun
Nge a rumba kan wullung, Makoro, kokein,
Mip-pa rai, kekul, wimbi murr ring kirrika:
Nge a runba mura kë-en kulbun kulbun murrung.

There is a god of Poesy, Wallatu, who composes music, and who, without temple, shrine, or statue, is as universally acknowledged as if his oracles were breathed by Belus or Osiris: he comes in dreams, and transports the individual to some sunny hill, where he is inspired with the supernatural gift.

E. H. DUNLOP.

Mulla Villa, September 25.

Translated and Versified by Mrs. Dunlop.

Our home is the gibber-gunyah,
Where hill joins hill on high;
Where the turruma and berrambo,
Like sleeping serpents lie;—
And the rushing of wings, as the wangas pass,
Sweeps the wallaby's print from the glistening grass.

Ours are the makoro gliding,
Deep in the shady pool;
For our spear is sure, and the prey secure—
Kanin, or the bright gherool.
Our lubras sleep by the bato clear,
That the Amygest's track hath never been near.

Ours is the koolema flowing,
With precious kirrika stored;
For fleet the foot, and keen the eye,
That seeks the nukkung's hoard;—
And the glances are bright, and the footsteps are free,
When we dance in the shade of the karakun tree.

Gibber-gunya—Cave in the rock.
Turruma and Berrambo—War arms.
Wanga—A species of pigeon.
Makoro—Fish.
Amygest—White-fellow.
Kanin—Eel.
Gheerool—Mullet.
Bato—Water.
Kirrika—Honey.
Nukkung—Wild bee.
Karrakun—The oak tree.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

CLAIMS TO LEASES OF CROWN LANDS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(From the Government Gazette.)

MANEROO DISTRICT.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, September 30.—His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons interested, that in pursuance of her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 9th March, 1847, the undermentioned persons have demanded leases of the several runs of Crown Land, particularised in connexion with their respective names.

Persons who object to any of these claims, either wholly or in part, should lodge caveats at this office within two months from the present date, specifying the lands to which their objections extend, and the grounds on which their objections are based.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government does not pledge itself to the issue of a lease in any case until due enquiry has been made into the validity of the claim, and whether or not it may be necessary to reserve any portion of the land claimed, for any of the public purposes contemplated in the Order in Council.

By His Excellency's command.

E. DEAS THOMSON.

No. 119. Ryrie Stewart, junior. Name of run, Jindabine. Estimated area, thirteen thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six hundred cattle, or four thousand sheep. The Jindabine run commences at a point on the Snowy River, where a creek, usually called the Boggy Creek, falls into it and runs up the watercourse to the top of a high range about two miles and a quarter, then along the top of the range in a northerly direction about one mile to a fixed point; this line is bounded by the run of Messrs. Neale and Taylor; from the top of the range a line holding an average course of east one hundred and ten degrees south down a flat, and then a creek about one mile and a half to a marked tree. This line is bounded by the run of Mr. G. Thompson; from the marked tree along a marked line bearing about south-west to the top of a low ridge about three-quarters of a mile; this run is bounded by Mr. D. Cassel's run; from top of ridge a well defined line by several marks, as agreed on, past the paddocks of Messrs. Gore and Ryrie, to a clear patch on top of a range; this line holds an average course of south may be about four miles long, and is bounded by Mr. Gore's run; along the top of the range where the water divides in an easterly direction about one mile to a high rocky range; this line is also bounded by Mr. Gore's run down the crest of a rocky range to the Snowy River about two and a half miles; this line is bounded by Mr. D. Cassel's run, top the Snowy River to the first-mentioned starting point about seven miles; this line is bounded by the runs of Messrs. Holland, Brooks, Neale, and Taylor.

120. Rankin D., per Samuel Rankin. Name of run, Native Dog Flat. Estimated area, twelve thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four thousand sheep. Bounded by an eminence, where the water falls south and north from Glenbeg and Mount Cooper, being the north east corner, and from that in a south-western line along a rocky range of large stones, crossing the dry lagoon, and along the ridges to a small sugar loaf range, and in the same direction to Sugar Loaf Hill, always following the fall of the water from north to south along the ranges, then through a gully forming from the west side of Sugar Loaf Hill to a flat, and to single gum tree on that flat, in the same line to Low Gap, going through between two gum trees in the same line to another gap towards Native Dog Flat Creek; from this gap westward along the ridge of the range to a cattle track coming to the angle of the creek, and from that angle eastward along the creek to next angle from that southward along the low ground, taking in the high ground to the east along the ridge to the southern extreme of the range, from that in a north east direction, passing by the east side of Sugar Loaf Hill, and along a gully falling into the Deep Creek, and through that creek to the south corner of Touka Hill, and along the ridge of that hill and ranges to the fall of the water, and to the eminence where commenced; bounded as aforesaid by Glenbeg and Mount Cooper.

121. Scott William. Name of run, Ninity Bell. Estimated area, thirty-six square miles. Estimated grazing capabilities, six hundred cattle. Bounded on the south by a scrubby mountain near George's Gully; on the west by an arm of the Lachlan River; on the north by Wentworth's Range; and on the east by an arm of the Umarella River, and two miles from a station occupied by Mr. Gill.

122. Simpson George. Name of run, Delegate. Estimated area, twelve thousand eight hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four hundred and fifty sheep. On the south by Delegate hill; on the north by Campbell's run; on the west by Campbell's run; on the east by Annesly and Campbell's runs. The length of this run is estimated to be five miles, and the breadth four miles.

123. Styles James Richard. Name of run, Bobundra. Estimated area, twenty-four thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six hundred cattle. Bounded on the north by the Black range; on the east by Wright's run; on the west by the Snowy River; and on the south by Maffra, in the occupation of Mr. Boyd.

124. Stanton John. Name of run, Nimithybale. Estimated area, four thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, one thousand five hundred sheep. Open forest ranges, and watered by springs; bounded on the north by the Square Range, and by the lands held by Driscoll and Williams; on the east by Binnie's station; on the south by Wilmot's former station, now Tooth's; and on the west by Thornton's and M'Donald's stations.

125. Stanton and O'Hare. Name of run, Corrowang. Estimated area, fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, two thousand cattle. Bounded on the east by Whittaker's station; by Gore's on the west south-west; and by Alick Ross, east south east; by M'Laughlan, south; north by the Snowy River.

126. Stanley James. Name of run, Caddygat Creek. Estimated area, twelve thousand eight hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four hundred and seventy cattle. Bounded on the east by Mr. Graham's station; on the north by Mr. Barrett's; on the west by Mr. Mowitt's; and on the south by Mr. Cosgrove's stations.

127. Sherlock James. Name of run, Gingary. Estimated area, nine thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four hundred cattle. Bounded on the east by Majong-bella Creek about three miles; on the north by John M'Guigan's run about five miles; on the west by Pethrick's run about three miles; and on the south by the said run about five miles.

128. Thomson Joseph George. Name of run, Bullumbolong. Estimated area, fourteen thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, one thousand cattle. The run called Bullumbollong, held under license for several years by George Joseph Thomson, is bounded as follows: Towards the north by a line commencing on the eastern bank of the Snowy river, and running in about a north-east by east direction about five miles (dividing it from the Rocky Plain run, belonging to Richard Brooks, Esq.,) until it meets the south-west corner of W. H. Thompson's run, and continued until it reaches the crest of a dividing range, whose course is from south to south-east; on the most eastern side by the crest of the dividing range aforesaid (separating it from the runs of Messrs. John Neale and T. L. Robinson,) commencing at the point where it is met by the north-east by east line aforesaid, and continued about four and a-half miles until the range is divided by a creek running to the eastward; on the most southern side by the crest of a branch of the dividing range aforesaid for about two and a-half miles, (which trends towards the south-west, dividing it from the run of David Cassels, Esq.), until it reaches a rocky waterhole, being the north-east corner of the run of Mr. Cassels and the north-west corner of the run of Stewart Ryrie, Esq.; and from thence up a creek running from west-south-west about half a-mile, and then leaving the creek, the boundary is continued in about the same direction up an open flat and watercourse for about one and a-half miles, until it meets the highest point of the range overlooking the Snowy river; and on the most western side by a line commencing at the last-mentioned point, and running in a north-west direction one and a-half miles, (dividing it from the run of William Neale,) until it meets the Snowy river, and then along the eastern bank of that river for about three miles, to the commencing point; the whole forming an area of about thirty-two square miles.

129. Tarlinton William D. Name of run, Breadbalowra. Estimated area, ten thousand two hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, five hundred cattle. Bounded on the east by Burraboreo creek about four miles; north by P. Imlay's about four miles; west by Murrabine Swamp, which divides this run and Dr. Nicholson's station, about four miles; south by part of a range and Dr. Nicholson's station, Ketch-and-carry, about 4 miles.

130. Tarlinton William D. Name of run, Narira. Estimated area, thirteen thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, seven hundred cattle. Bounded on the east part by Coologolite range and part by Mr

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ampbell's, about six miles; north by a creek leading into Wollogs Lake, about four miles; south-west by a range and part of P. Imlay's, about seven miles; south an angle by a high range about one mile.

131. Turner Walter (now W. Bradley.) Name of run, Cooma Creek. Estimated area, five thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, three hundred cattle, two thousand sheep. Bounded on the east by a direct line from a spring to a conical hill near the Rock flat, from this hill to a few trees on a line from the peak range, from these trees crossing the Cooma Creek up the main creek to the Southern Brother, from this to the Western Brother, from this to a conical hill on the creek running from the Western Brother, from this hill through a portion of Cooma bush crossing the Cooma Creek and up to the spring on the eastern side. N.B.—This run has been transferred, with the sanction of the government, to William Bradley, in whose name the lease will accordingly be prepared.

132. Thompson William. Name of run, Biggam. Estimated area, twenty-five thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six hundred and forty cattle, three thousand sheep. The land for which a lease is applied for is situate in the district of Maneroo, containing about twenty-five thousand acres, part of which land is now held under license by applicant, the remaining part by license to G. J. Thompson, from whom I purchased. It is bounded on the western side by Snowy River and Brook sheep station; on the eastern side by J. Neale and J. Fraser; on the northern side by M. Ryan and M. Lawler; on the southern side by G. J. Thompson, and which said land or run is known by the name of the Biggam run, and originally held by G. J. Thompson with the run he at present claims under one license.

133. Thacker and Co. (now J. Matheson.) Name of run, Aston. Estimated area, twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six thousand five hundred sheep. Divided on the east by Mr. Charles Throsby's run, by a leading range bearing north and south two and a half miles from Mr. Nicholson's by a continuation of the same leading range one and a half mile, divided on the south from Mr. Nicholson's run by a leading range east and west five miles by a continuation of the same leading range from Mr. Donald M'Phee's run two miles, again by Mr. Nicholson's by the Deligate River three miles, divided on the west by Mr. Whittaker's run by a leading range north and south four miles; on the north from Mr. Ronald Campbell's run by the Deligate River two miles, by a road running south-east four and a half miles, by a road running north-east half a mile, by the edge of the plain on the north, running east and west half a mile, by Boundary Creek on the north, running east and west half a mile. N.B.—This run has been transferred, with the sanction of the Government, to Mr. James Matheson, in whose name the lease will accordingly be prepared.

134. Thacker and Co. (now J. Matheson.) Name of run, Cotalmyong. Estimated area, five thousand one hundred and twenty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, one thousand six hundred sheep. Bounded on the east by a leading range and Gallahir's Plain, Mr. Boucher's run; and on the north, west, and south, by the Bombala River. Extent of run, about two miles by four. N.B.—This run has been transferred, with the sanction of the Government, to James Matheson, in whose name the lease will accordingly be prepared.

135. Thornton Morgan. Name of run, Square Range. Estimated area, ten thousand two hundred and forty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, three hundred cattle. Bounded on the north by Macdonald's station; on the west by the M'Laughlin River; and on the south by O'Hare's station; and on the east by Stanton's station.

136. Whittakers William. Name of run, Tom Bong. Estimated area, thirteen thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, three hundred cattle, four thousand sheep. Bounded on the north by a high range running from west to east, (being the boundary between Currawang and Tom Bong,) to the Bombalo River, where it empties itself into the Snowy; on the west and south by a continuation of the same range; and on the east by broken ranges, a continuation of the above boundary range running towards the Bombalo River, forming the run into a kind of basin; on the west is Carrawang, occupied by Messrs. Stanton and O'Hare; on the south Deligate, occupied by C. Campbell, Esq.; on the east by the Nell Bundari Ranges; and on the north the Bombalo River. This run is watered by a chain of ponds.

137. Warran Gilbert. Name of run, Greenland. Estimated area, six thousand four hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four hundred cattle. This part of the Maneroo District is very elevated, scrubby and thickly timbered, with small swampy flats among the ranges; the mountain range, separating Maneroo from the sea coast country, running nearly north and south, being the eastern boundary; Scott's station to the north-west; Clifford's north-east; Hosking's station south.

138. Wright Charles. Name of run, Bobundra. Estimated area, ten thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, four hundred cattle, two thousand sheep. On the north by ranges, which separate it from Pendergast's run; east by creeks, gullies, and ranges, which separate it from Bradley's run; west by ranges, which separate it from the runs of Boyd, Roots, and Thomson; south by a creek and ranges, which separate it from the stations of Boyd and Rolfe, and running about four miles in each direction.

139. Williams John. Name of run, Head of Curry Flat. Estimated area, ten thousand two hundred and forty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, eight hundred and forty cattle. Head of Curry Flat is a plain surrounded by a forest, hilly and stony; it is bounded on the east by Dr. Benny; on the west by H. Badgery; on the north by Driscoll; on the south by Stanton.

140. Waite John, junior. (now J. J. Moore.) Name of run, Warren's Corner. Estimated area, seven thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, two thousand sheep. Open flats, forest ranges, and part scrubby, watered by the Numarella and Kybean rivers; bounded on the east by lands of Kerwin and Mr. Throsby; on the west by the Numerella river; on the north by Flinn's land; and on the south by lands of J. J. Moore. N.B.—This run has been transferred, with the sanction of the government, to J. J. Moore, in whose name the lease will accordingly be prepared.

141. Wallace Hugh. Name of run, Bellowra. Estimated area, twelve thousand eight hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, eight hundred cattle. The station is situated in a valley, completely surrounded by mountains; it is bounded on the north by a range dividing Wawley Creek station, occupied by Hugh Wallace; on the east by a high range of mountains, dividing it from Cudgee, a station of Benjamin Boyd's; on the south by a high range of mountains, dividing it from the station of Windellah, occupied by Dr. Nicholson, Gowrie, occupied by Mr. Lintots, and Wadbillygong, occupied by Mr. Clifford; on the west by Wanley Creek. N.B.—From the nature of the country in which the station is situated, it is impossible to give a more accurate description of it, as it is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains.

142. Wallace Hugh. Name of run, Wanley Creek. Estimated area, six thousand four hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, three hundred cattle. This station is situated on each side of Wanley Creek; bounded on the north by the Eurenbeen Mountains, dividing it from Wambaggugga station, occupied by Hugh Gordon; on the east by mountains, dividing it from Bendithong, also occupied by Hugh Gordon; on the south by Belloura station, occupied by Hugh Wallace; on the west by the Big Badger ranges, dividing it from the station occupied by Mr. Haslendon. N.B.—From the nature of the country in which the station is situated, it is impossible to give a more accurate description of it, as it is nearly surrounded by inaccessible mountains.

143. Walker William. Name of run, Kameraka (Warragubbera?) Estimated area, one hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and forty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six thousand four hundred cattle, twenty thousand sheep. Northern boundary, commencing at the north-east point of the Bega river, where the Government reserve of three miles from the sea coast strikes that river, thence along the south side of the said river until it is joined by the Benbooka River; thence south along the Benbooka river two miles and a half the Bomlara old hut creek; thence crossing the river in a north-west direction to Bomlara old hut and yard; thence in a similar direction along a dividing range to the north-east point of Numbugga fence, about six miles; thence along the north side of the said fence three miles to base of the Maneroo dividing range; western boundary, commencing at the north-west point of the Numbugga fence running south along the base of the Maneroo dividing range, round the base of the Benbooka Peak; thence north-west until it joins the road going up Nimitybelle Mountain from Benbooka; thence south round the base of the Maneroo dividing range to the road going from Tantawangalo to Hibbard's inn; southern boundary from the road going from Tantawangalo to Hibbard's as above, continuing in an east direction round the base of a branch of the said Maneroo dividing range past Woolumba Peak two miles or thereabouts to the west side of the sea coast range; eastern boundary along the west side, commencing from the south-east point of the southern boundary as above, in a northerly direction along the base of the sea coast range, until it reaches the government reserved line of three miles from the sea; thence north to the north east point of the north boundary as above described; on the north boundary Mr. P. Imlay and Mr. M'Phee are the occupants. The Maneroo range is the boundary on the south and west side, and the sea coast range on the east side.

144. Walker William. Name of run, Stockyard, (Candelio?). Estimated area, twelve thousand eight hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, three thousand sheep. Northern boundary commencing at a point about two miles north of the Stockyard old hut or Mataganah, running in an easterly direction about four miles to the ranges; western boundary commencing at the north-west point of the above northern boundary running south-westerly and parallel with the Mataganah River for a distance of about four miles; southern boundary commencing at the south-west point of the above western boundary running easterly crossing the Mataganah River at a place where the road crosses from Mataganah or the stockyard to Yaciama; thence continuing easterly across the Honeysuckle Flat Creek, and thence easterly for about two miles to the ranges; eastern boundary commencing at the south-east point of the above south boundary, running north crossing the road from Panbula to the stockyard or Mataganah, to the north-east point of the north boundary as above described, Mr. Benjamin Boyd trespassing on the north portion of the above run. No other near neighbours, the boundaries being high mountains.

145. Walker William. Name of run, Yacklama (Condello?) Estimated area, fifty thousand seven hundred and sixty acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, fourteen thousand sheep. Northern boundary commencing at the south-west point of the south boundary of the stockyard, or Mataganah run, running east along the said south boundary for a distance of about four miles; western boundary commencing at the north-west point of the north boundary as above running south-west parallel with the Mataganah River, until the said line strikes the Towamba River, about two miles above the junction of the Mataganah and Towamba Rivers; southern boundary commencing at the south-west point of the west boundary, running south-east about five miles along the north side of the Towamba River; eastern boundary commencing at the south-east point of the south boundary, running north-east along and parallel with the Mataganah River until it strikes the north-east point of the north boundary; on the north is the Stockyard Run, on the west Mr. Hibberd and Mr. Boyd's purchased land at Yacklama, on the south Mr. Hibberd, on the east mountain ranges.

146. Walker William, jun. Name of run, Tuambo (Candello?) Estimated area, thirty-five thousand two hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, one thousand cattle, two thousand sheep. Northern boundary commencing on the Tuamba River two miles or thereabouts, from Puricat Hut, running in an east direction about four miles towards the Jingerry Mountains, and from the same point on the Tuamba River in a west direction, until it runs in the Wag Wag Ranges. Western boundary commencing at the north-west point of the above; north boundary running south nearly parallel with the Tuamba River, until its junction with the Wag Wag Creek; thence west about two miles on the north side of the Wag Wag Creek about three miles; thence due south to the commencement of the south branch of the Wag Wag Creek, continuing along the south branch crossing the road from Towamba to Mr. Lett's, to the rise of the said branch in the Wag Wag Mountains; thence south about two miles across the said mountains to the Puricat Creek, crossing the creek about three miles above the Puricat old hut, continuing south about two miles until joining the ranges. Southern boundary commencing at the south-west point of the above west boundary, running east round the base of the ranges to the foot of Mount Imlay; thence down both sides of the Towamba river for six miles or thereabouts; eastern boundary commencing at the south east point of the above south boundary running in a north-west direction along the base of the ranges to the Jingerry mountain, until joining the north-east point of the north boundary. N. B.—A large portion of the above described run is extremely mountainous and scrubby and unavailable. Mr. Hibberd occupies the adjacent lands to the north divided by high ranges, and Mr. Lett westward; mountains are on south and east sides.

147. Wallace and Ryrie. Name of run, Coolringdong. Estimated area, twenty six thousand acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, one thousand five hundred cattle or six thousand sheep. Commencing at the junction of the Coolringdong and Wambrook roads, and along the former to the edge of the plain; thence a line from east one hundred and seventy-eight degrees south, to south twenty-seven degrees west to a small dry lake about four and a half miles; bounded by Mr. R. Dawson's run; from the lake a line south sixty-seven degrees west to top of a ridge, and thence south seventy-three degrees west across a plain to top of a bald hill about six miles, bounded by W. A. Brierley's run; from top of bald hill west one hundred and twelve degrees north to the centre of a lake; from the lake to top of a conical hill west one hundred and fifty-seven degrees north; from top of hill to a marked tree in Briggs' Creek, and thence to the junction of a small dry creek with Cootalandra Creek; this southern boundary may be six miles long, and is bounded by Mr. R. Brook's run up the Small Creek to the south-west corner of Cootalandra Big Lake, across the lake to the north-east corner, and thence a line running along the Coolringdong Road to where it joins the Wambrook Road; another portion of the run separated from the former by two miles, begins at a fixed point in Slack's Creek and runs down to the Murrumbidgee River; up the river about five miles to Bennett's Creek; up Bennett's Creek to the remains of an old hut, and thence a line to the top of the Peak Hill, about three miles, bounded by Mr. William Graham's run; from top of Peak a line east one hundred and twenty-seven degrees south, to the starting point in Slack's Creek about four miles, bounded by Mr. Frerick's run.

IMPOUNDINGS.

ALBURY.—On the 28th September, from J. Whitty's, Esq., run: Bay horse, branded C with 5 over near shoulder, off hind foot white, four years old, 14½ hands high. Large black horse, white face, branded B with ⌒ over near shoulder, large saddle marks, aged, 16½ hands high. Also, from Terry, Esq., station: Bay colt, branded IOS off side of neck, A on near shoulder, about five years old, 16 hands high. Brown entire colt, near hip down, hind feet white, white spot on nose, no brand, rising two years old, 12½ hands high. Also, from Albury township: Chesnut horse, branded C on off side of neck, C on near shoulder, crippled in both fore feet, very old, 15 hands high. Bay colt, like three letters blotched on off side of neck, two years old, 14½ hands high. Dark bay horse, branded D5 off shoulder, same shoulder broken, aged, 15 hands high. J. SOMER. 12s. 9d.

MARULAN.—From Mr. T. Brown's, Wingello, October 4: Bay mare, black points, switch tail, star in forehead, branded like 22 near shoulder. Yearling bay filly, D near shoulder, 8 off shoulder. If not released on or before the 3rd November, they will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 9s. 3d.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.—On the 6th October, from Petersham: Dark brown poley cow, white back and belly, hind legs white, like IE off rump. Brown cow, white back, belly, and face, hind legs white, like WE off rump; damages 1s. each. If the above beasts are not released on or before the 5th November, they will be sold. J. BROWNE. 9s. 6d.

CARCOAR.—September 18: Red and white steer, piece out of both ears, no brand visible. Yellow poley cow, tip off the near ear, WC off ribs. White steer, brown spots, like JM off rump. Brindle and white working bullock, off horn off, brand off rump not legible. Red and white working bullock, MD off rump. Dark brown or black steer, brand off rump not legible. Yellow heifer, white back and belly, like IC or JC off rump. Yellow heifer white back and belly, illegible brand off ribs. Yellow cow, piece out of the side near ear, TK off rump. Red cow, white on back, belly, tail, forehead, and hind legs, M in diamond off ribs, like C with HC conjoined near rump. Yellow spotted heifer calf by her side unbranded. Yellow steer, white back and belly, GA rump and shoulder off side. Brindle poley working bullock, WD off rump, JB near thigh. Yellow and white working bullock, JB off thigh. Red and white working bullock, JB off thigh. Red and white working bullock, tip off the off horn, brand off rump not legible, JB off thigh. Red working bullock, white face, down horns, ⌒ over JH rump both sides, JB off thigh. Black and white working bullock, JN off rump and shoulder, JB with 7 under off thigh, JB near thigh. Strawberry working bullock, WD off rump, JB off thigh. Brindle and sheeted cow, like OR rump and shoulder off side. Yellow working bullock, aged, J W and like a brand under off rump. Yellow steer, no brand visible. White steer, red ears, brand off rump not legible. Yellow cow, top off the near ear, like a brand near shoulder not legible. Brindle steer by her side, unbranded. Red heifer, spot of white on rump and shoulders, white belly, brand off rump not legible. Red steer, white back and belly, like a brand off shoulder not legible. Yellow cow, white belly, swallow tail off ear, ⌐ and an illegible brand above off rump, a brand near rump not legible. Brown bull, aged, grey spot on rump, swallow tail near ear, two slits off ear, AM or AW near shoulder and off rump. Bay horse, aged, fourteen hands high, switch tail, ringbone off fore small pastern joint, some white hairs on forehead, has a very sore back, and a good deal saddle marked. If not released they will be sold on the 22nd October. C. SPINK. £1 2s.

EAST MAITLAND.—On the 4th October, by J. Hanley, for trespass on common: Bay horse, black mane and tail, black points, star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, branded on off shoulder like J A, and like C or G on ribs same side, about ten or twelve years old. The above horse will be sold in twenty four days, if not released. J. PALMER. 9s. 6d.

CARCOAR, September 18:—Bay horse, aged, fourteen hands high, switch tail, ringbone off small pastern joint, some white hairs on forehead, has a very sore back, and a good deal sadle marked, bradded like M. near shoulder, illegible brand neck off side. C. Spink. 9s.

BIRTHS.

At Hartley, on the 5th instant, Mrs. M. J. Finn, of a daughter.

At her residence, George-street, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mrs. Charles Bath, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted under the Firm of R. Porter and S. Peek will be continued in the usual way, by

SAMUEL PEEK AND COMPANY.

Sydney, September 30. 5296

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, has removed his offices to Elizabeth-street North, near Wentworth-place.

Sydney, October 10. 5828

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to Mr. Thomas Perkins, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to Messrs. LARK and BENNETT, 467, George-street, who are authorized to receive the same. 5811

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the whole or any portion of Artificer's works required in the erection and completion of two Dwelling-houses and Out-offices in Bourke-street, Surry Hills. The plans and specification may be seen at the Office of Mr. John Bibb, Architect, Macquarie-street, to whom Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 18th instant.

Security, if demanded, is to be given for the due performance of the works, and the advertisers are not bound to accept the lowest Tenders.

October 7. 5713

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a widow lady and her son, (a youth of 12 years of age) BOARD and *unfurnished* LODGING in a quiet family of respectability. The house must be in a salubrious situation, and within a few minutes' walk of Lyons-terrace.

Wanted also, a small and comfortable house similarly situated.

Applications, stating terms and particulars, to be addressed to the Rev. T. W. Bodenham, 347, Black's-buildings, Castlereagh-street.

October 10. 5809

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

319, NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET,

PROVIDES Families in Town and Country with efficient Servants in every department, MALE AND FEMALE, single or married; affords servants the most eligible opportunities to obtain respectable situations, renders them advice, assistance, and protection, and furnishes small loans for definite periods at moderate interest.

☞ All communications to be pre-paid.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

October, 1848. 5721

WANTED, for the Steamer Thistle, a first rate Cook. None need apply who cannot produce a first-rate character for sobriety. Apply to the Steward, on board. 5853

TO COMPOSITORS.

WANTED immediately, at the "*Bathurst Advocate*" Office, A GOOD COMPOSITOR. Wages, Thirty Shillings per week. By applying at Mr. Titterton's Coach Office, Sydney, the passage will be provided. No objection to make an engagement with a steady man for twelve months.

5591 B. ISAACS, Printer.

WANTED immediately, an active young Man of good business habits to take charge of a General Store in the interior. Could he invest £250 or upwards he might have a share in the business, which is in a first class district, and the trade well established.

Testimonials in either case must be satisfactory. Address (pre-paid) to A. B., *Mercury* Office, Maitland.

October 6. 5761

WANTED, for a Draper's Shop, a short distance from Sydney, an active respectable youth, to serve and make himself useful. Apply to M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, and ATKINSON, Linen and Woollen Mart, 287 and 289, Pitt-street. 5827

SHEEPWASHERS AND SHEARERS WANTED, for Clarence River; also, a few Shepherds.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,
General Agency Office,
319, Castlereagh-street.

October 10. 5831

GROOM.

WANTED, an active and steady man as Groom. Apply at the Stables, in York-street, to

5813 JOHN STEWART.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD—Lost, between Lower George street and the Hay Market, two Orders—one on Ward Stephens, for £2, and one on Captain Fotheringham, for £1 14s. Whoever has found the above orders, and will return them to Mr. JOHNSTON, opposite the Patent Slip, shall receive the above reward, the payment of the same being stopped. 5815

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Glenlogan, on the Lachlan River, about the 12th of September last:—One dark grey filly, three years' old, light grey face, branded on the

W

near shoulder TF, near foaling; likewise, a Colt Bay Foal, about seven months old, black points, unbranded.

The above were tracked towards Belubula, and are supposed to have been stolen. A reward of £1 will be paid for their recovery, on application to

MR. JAMES SLOAN,

549 North Logan.

SHIP ROBBERY, FLOUR WHARF.

LATE on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning, was stolen from the schooner Petrel, a boat with oars; the boat is whaleboat built, black, with a white ribbon, Petrel, Sydney, outside; Thomas Gibson, inside; a foretopmast stay-sail, maker's name—H. Nuton; newly middle-stitched. Also, a quantity of provisions and wearing apparel. Whoever will bring the boat and sail to the schooner Petrel, will be rewarded by the undersigned.

5818 THOMAS GIBSON.

LOST, in the bush at Diamond Swamp, within twenty miles of Bathurst, on the 26th of September, William Townsend, of Kurrajong, was seen on the same day going in the direction of O'Connell's Plains. He was riding an entire bay horse, branded JJ on both shoulders, and J on the neck, star in forehead. He had two saddles, blankets, and had no hat, he wore tweed coat and trousers. Any person giving any intelligence to lead to his discovery, or any person finding the horse, and sending word to Mrs. Townsend, Kurrajong, near Richmond, will be handsomely rewarded.

Kurrajong, October 10. 5812

OFFICES.

TO BE LET, on the first floor of the house, No. 450, George-street, two excellent rooms, as offices. Apply to RICHARD PEEK, Grocer, 452, George-street. 5750

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, those newly erected stone built premises, situate in George-street North, opposite Messrs. Campbell's, consisting of a commodious dwelling-house and spacious stores, replete with every convenience. Apply to MARTYN and COMBES, George-street.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, a first-rate Business Premises, in Pitt-street. Apply to CHARLES MARTYN, 240, Pitt-street, Sydney. 5812

TO LET, as it now stands, in full trade, that large and commodious establishment, the FITZ ROY HOTEL, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank. For particulars enquire at Mr. JAMES SIMMONS' Office, Hunter-street. 4718

TO LET, a Shop and Residence in George-street, near the Royal Hotel. Also—A spacious first floor to let, suitable for offices. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5418

TO LET, a commodious family Residence. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 6, Cole's Buildings, Miller's Point. 5727

TO LET, the House and Grounds of Wanstead, Cook's River, at present in the occupation of F. W. Unwin, Esq. The house contains ten rooms, and many conveniences. A large garden in excellent order adjoins it. Communication with town is frequent and speedy, by means of the omnibuses plying to and from a short distance of the grounds; and in every respect it is a desirable residence for a respectable family. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT How and Co.; or to Mr. J. F. HILLY, Bank of Australia Buildings, or Newtown. 145

TO LET OR SELL, that Steam Engine Flour Mill, at Raymond Terrace. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM WEBB, Union Wharf. 5710

FARMS TO LET, *midway between* Campbelltown and Appin, and within a distance of 40 miles from Sydney, with frontage to the main road, well watered, and highly eligible as Agricultural or Dairy Establishments, for such term of years as may be agreed upon.

"ROCKWOOD," containing about 500 acres, the whole securely fenced and divided into 12 paddocks, the greater part cleared, nearly 150 acres recently under cultivation, and having thereon

A COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE,

containing a spacious hall, two large parlours, four bed-rooms, two large attics, cellar, with a snug four-room cottage attached; stone-built kitchen and store, large garden and orchard, stables, men's dwelling, and other out-offices.

Also, adjoining the above,

"SUMMERHILL," containing upwards of 200 acres, fenced and divided into five paddocks, upwards of 100 acres cleared and have been in cultivation, and having thereon

A SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT COTTAGE,

containing a hall, eight rooms, with attic, and having a detached stone-built kitchen. A shrubbery, enclosed by palisades, in front, large garden and orchard in the rear, and a large enclosed reservoir quite convenient to the dwelling.

Also, after the 1st January next, when the present leases will expire,

TWO SMALL FARMS, (130 and 80 acres respectively), fenced in, with cottages on each, well watered, one being bounded by the head of George's River, and situate on the main road from Campbelltown to Appin, Wollongong, &c.

For terms and particulars apply (if by letter post-paid) to T. R. HUME, Esq., Frankfield, Gunning; or to Mr. JOHN HURLEY, Campbelltown. 4878

LIVERPOOL.

TO LET, those eligible and commodious premises, known as the "Liverpool General Stores," now in full business, and in the occupation of Mr. S. D. Gordon. Possession can be given on the first day of December next. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Mr. George Graham, King George Inn, Liverpool. 5785

COUNTRY STORE TO LET,

TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a country store in full and flourishing trade, persons wishing to avail themselves of such an opportunity will be dealt with liberally, as the present proprietor is compelled to relinquish it, being about to leave the colony.

For further particulars apply to

S. PHILLIPS,
Auctioneer, &c.,
Church-street, Parramatta.

October 9. 5807

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FOR NEW ZEALAND.

THE owner of an extensive Stock Run at the Bay of Islands is willing to let the pasturage of it for one, two, or three years, to any party who may be desirous of shipping stock with a view to compete for the Government Contracts; the present contract price for meat at the Bay being five-pence per pound.

For further particulars apply to YOUNG and Co., Hunter-street. 6055

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

By order of the Executors, (which was postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.)

One gold repeater, chain and seals
One silver lever watch, chain and gold seals
Nine silver watches
One gold Geneva watch
And a variety of jewellery.

After which, about

Fifty charts
Twenty-five chests tea
Thirty-four cases sherry
Fifteen certificates rum
One pair China vases
One hair mattrass
One bag pearl barley
Nineteen casks ale and porter
One cask medicine bottles
Fourteen cases pickles
Sixteen cases half pound anchovies
Five hogsheads 16 quarter-casks vinegar
Twenty four cases bottled fruits, 3 dozen each
And a variety of other goods.

Terms at sale. 5774

GIG HORSE.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York street,

ON SATURDAY,

The well-known steeple chase Horse

"THE IRISHMAN."

He is an excellent hackney, and a perfect gig horse. He will be at the stables on Friday. 5814

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF T. W. BOWDEN.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

LOAF SUGAR, PIECES, MOLASSES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13,
At 11 o'clock,

757 Loaves 1st quality sugar
240 Ditto 2nd ditto ditto
25 Casks crushed lump ditto
180 Mats and 2 casks No. 1 pieces
42 Ditto and 4 ditto No. 2 ditto
12 Ditto and 6 ditto No. 3 ditto, and
About 10 tons molasses

Terms at sale. 5819

WATER CASKS, GIG, FITTINGS, &c.

LANDED FROM THE JOHN GRAY.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13,
At ten o'clock,

Fifty water casks
New four-oared gig
Sundry fittings, &c.

Terms—Cash. 5850

GREEN PAINT, CARRIAGE VARNISH, COPPERAS, LOGWOOD, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

150 TINS, each 14lbs., green paint
4 Cans Noble and Rolls' carriage varnish
12 Casks copperas
4 Casks logwood
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5826

PRIME MESS PORK AND OX TONGUES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

22 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, warranted first quality
5 Tierces Ox Tongues.

Terms at sale. 5825

THIRTY PACKAGES GLASSWARE,

BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTER.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
Without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,

20 CASKS GLASSWARE, comprising
Moulded and cut half-pint tumblers
Ditto ditto salts
Cruets and Frames
Moulded and cut decanters
Cut wines and champagnes
Cut shades and lamp glasses
Custards and jellies

Also,

French porcelain vases, &c.

Terms at sale. 5796

THIRTY KEGS NAILS.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

30 Kegs shingling and batten nails.

Terms at sale. 5797

THE AUCTION AT PARRAMATTA,

OPPOSITE MRS. WALKER'S WELL-KNOWN INN, THE "RED COW."

MR. STUBBS hastens to inform the public of Parramatta, that he will sell by public auction, on the premises,

At twelve o'clock precisely,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 13,
To the highest bidder,

All those valuable and very centrally situated Premises, now in the occupation of Mr. ———, situate in George-street, Parramatta, and which will be disposed of in the following order, viz.—

Lot 1—Has *frontage* to George-street of 48 feet 6 inches by 253 feet in depth, and adjoins Mr. Whittaker's and Mr. Watkins' premises on the south, and Mr. Thorne's on the east, with the house and premises erected thereon, well of water, and garden.

Lot 2—Has a frontage to George-street (immediately opposite to Mrs. Walker's gate) of 44 feet 6 inches by 253 feet in depth, with a comfortable cottage and premises erected thereon, and neat garden at the rear.

Lot 3—Adjoins the premises of Messrs. Price and Favene on the north, and has 36 feet *frontage* to George-street by 253 feet in depth.

Terms at sale. 5847

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SUITABLE FOR RESPECTABLE IMMIGRANTS JUST ARRIVED.

THIS DAY, WITHOUT RESERVE,
At No. 122, Pitt-street,

Near the corner of Bathurst-street, opposite the Cottage of Content.

The property of a person leaving Sydney.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned complete suite of excellent household furniture, viz.,

Handsome loo table, ditto sofa, chairs, chiffonniers, paintings, elegant pier glass, Chinese vases and chimney ornaments, glassware and crystal, plated ware, dining, dressing, and other tables, washstands, chests drawers, toilet glasses, bedsteads, bedding and curtains, &c., carpets, fender and fire irons, and many other articles too numerous for an advertisement. 5816

FOR SALE,

"M'KENNA'S TERRACE,"

JAMES-STREET, REDFERN,

CONSISTING OF TWO LARGE HOUSES IN FRONT AND TWO COTTAGES IN THE REAR,

Offering a rare opportunity to respectable immigrants of small Capital to become householders

WITH WEEKLY INCOMES.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. M'Kenna to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25,

All those extensive and valuable Premises, known as M'KENNA'S TERRACE, situate in James-street, Redfern.

It consists of Two Houses, fronting James-street, having three rooms each above, opening on to a very fine balcony 50 feet long, and two rooms each below; large open archway leading to two cottages in the rear;—both of which are let to respectable tenants.

They adjoin the premises of Mr. Russell on the east, Mr. Walker's on the north, and Mr. Cornelius Canty's on the west; and they will be sold a bargain.

Terms and further particulars in a future advertisement.

Title—The "Redfern"—unexceptionable.

Terms at sale. 5815

RENEWAL OF GUARANTEE.

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY is requested by the undersigned to notice that he is now prepared to effect sales upon his old principle of guaranteeing credit.

SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer.

Auction Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, October 5. 5608

POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

CIGARS, AND PRIME JAVA AND CHINA SUGARS.

SUGAR CANDY.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, OCTOBER 11,
At eleven o'clock,

The following cigars and sugars, to close consignments:—

	7	cases, each 20 boxes, of 500 each, No. 4, Manila cigars
	9	Ditto, each 10 ditto, of 1000 each, No. 4, Manila cigars
T T	781	Bags fine Java sugar
WSC T & Co.	100	Tubs sugar candy
SC	239	Tubs sugar candy
T&C BPS T & C	100	Bags pure white China sugar
P 4	94	Bags pure white sugar.

Terms at sale. 5757

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

GIPPS WARD.

ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN FIRST-RATE CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, IN PRINCE-STREET AND CHARLOTTE-PLACE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

BY MR. S. LYONS,

At his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, 12TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

MR. LYONS has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to dispose of

THESE DESIRABLE ALLOTMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE DWELLING-HOUSES AND PREMISES THEREON,

IN 7 LOTS,

As shown on the Surveyor's plan on view at the Mart,

LOT 1

Has 25 feet frontage to PRINCE-STREET, by a depth of about 60 feet.

LOT 2

Has 25 feet frontage to PRINCE-STREET, by a depth of about 70 feet.

LOTS 3, 4, 5, AND 6,

Have each 20 feet frontage to PRINCE-STREET, by depths of about 50 feet.

LOT 7

Is situate at the corner of PRINCE-STREET and CHARLOTTE PLACE, having 54 feet frontage to Charlotte-place, and 60 feet to Prince-street, On this allotment are the DWELLING-HOUSES, and PREMISES, one let for 16s., and the other at 19s. per week—equal to £91 per annum.

☞ The above property is entitled to the notice of all parties desirous of possessing good City freeholds, occupying as it does one of the most elevated parts of Sydney, and being in a quiet neighbourhood. St. Philip's, the Scotch, and Roman Catholic churches, are all close to these allotments, which from their dimensions and excellent position may be safely recommended as deserving the capitalist's attention, beyond anything which has been offered to the public for a considerable time past. Great improvements have been made, and are still in progress, in the vicinity of this property, by levelling the roads leading to Kent-street and the various thoroughfares and wharves on the west side of the City.

TITLE, GRANT FROM THE CROWN.

Further particulars of title, &c., may be known by application to Messrs. Thurlow and Grant, Solicitors, 314, Pitt-street.

TERMS.—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, twenty-five per cent. on the execution of the conveyance, and the residue by approved bills, at three and six months, dated from day of sale, bearing 8 per cent. interest, with security on the property if required. 5553

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, LIBRARY, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from F. C. Watt, Esq., D.A.C.G., to sell, before his departure for England, at the Auction Mart,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13,
At twelve o'clock,

The following handsome Household Furniture, &c., being principally of Mr. Charles Hunt's manufacture,

CONSISTING OF—

Handsome portable rosewood sofa and work table
Mahogany sofa table
Blue damask chaise lounge, with six chairs and two arm chairs to match
Sideboard and card table
Chiffoniere, portable chest of drawers, brass bound, in cases
Teak chest of drawers, washstand, and dressing tables
Trafalgar and cane-seated chairs
Iron double and single bedsteads, hall table, with marble top, &c.
A splendid shower bath
Looking glass, China, glass, and crockeryware
Kitchen utensils.

Also,

A QUANTITY OF SILVER PLATE,

Consisting of—

Soup ladle, fish slice, sauce ladles, table, dessert, gravy, and tea spoons; table and dessert forks, and cases.

A SMALL SELECT LIBRARY.

Consisting of—

Illustrated and other works, handsomely bound

And,

A quantity of music books.

Terms at sale. 5720

TO STUD-MASTERS.

"PELHAM."

THE celebrated and powerful thorough-bred Stallion Pelham will be on view at the Stables of Mr. Stewart, York street.

THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW. 5851

30 KEGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

JUST LANDED, EX AGRICOLA.

MR. MORT

Is instructed by Messrs. Smith, Croft, and Co., to sell by public auction, at

POLLARD'S BONDED STORES,
ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13,
At ten o'clock precisely,

30 KEGS Negrohead, only just landed from the above-named vessel. No reserve—Terms at sale. 5848

(ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.)

TEMPLE COURT,

A VALUABLE ESTATE,

ADJOINING THE

TOWN OF MURRURUNDI.

MR. MORT

Has been favoured with instructions, from

ARCHIBALD BOYD, ESQ.,

To sell by public competition, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any Reserve whatever!

THE EXCELLENT FARM OF TEMPLE COURT

Consisting of—

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES.

TEMPLE COURT is situated in the

FERTILE VALLEY OF THE PAGE,

it is bounded on the north for about a mile by Page's River, and on the east for a considerable distance by the *Town of Murrurundi*. A larger portion of the land is suitable for cultivation, and could readily be let to a

SUBSTANTIAL TENANTRY,

or subdivided and sold in farms, indeed that on the opposite side of the river is now

LET AT TEN SHILLINGS PER ACRE, and sells for

£5 TO £10 PER ACRE.

The certainty of large crops in this luxuriant and picturesque valley, is a proverb throughout the colony.

The Town of Murrurundi is now amongst the most thriving, and will undoubtedly become the most important of all inland settlements; its situation in the finest agricultural spot in the country, the key to the splendid districts of Liverpool Plains, New England, &c., is a sufficient guarantee of this.

THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

so that every intending buyer may be at the auctioneer's rooms in the full assurance that "the highest bidder will be the purchaser."

To parties desirous of investing for an immediate return, the estate offers undeniable advantages; for a considerable income can at once be derived by letting the arable land into small farms, and such land will now be the more eagerly sought after from the fact that grain grown beyond Murrurundi (the boundary of settled districts) *cannot be sold*.

In addition to this, the property is admirably suited for a

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT

for the squatters beyond the ranges would choose this place in preference either to remote establishments, from whence carriage is expensive and tedious, or to those nearer Maitland, which involve a loss in the yield of tallow from driving cattle through poor country and fenced-in roads.

The facilities of carriage for produce are great, from the number of teams owned by the inhabitants of the towns of Murrurundi and Haydon, so that the tallow could be *delivered in Maitland for about two shillings per ton*.

To those who look to the future, and know, that, despite of some trivial gloom, some passing despondency, the colony *is* flourishing, and *must* flourish, Mr. Mort has little or nothing to say, for they must observe in the townships of the Page and the agricultural districts which surround them, the germ of prosperity; and it ought also to be remembered, that the renewed agitation in favour of Railways will not now cease until the end be accomplished, and that end will make MURRURUNDI *the great northern terminus*.

The renting of three sections of land at 10s. each, gives to the purchaser the right of a large sheep run.

The great northern road passes within 150 yards of the property!

A LARGE PORTION OF THE PURCHASE MONEY may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent per annum. 5844

THE VALUABLE STATION OF DURAL AND MURRAMIN,

SITUATE ON THE LOWER BARWEN RIVER

TOGETHER WITH

886 HEAD OF CATTLE,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,

THE following head of well-bred Cattle, as per last muster, viz.:—

273 Cows
170 Heifers
25 Bullocks
218 Steers
9 Bulls
96 Female calves
95 Male ditto

886 Head, more or less.

Together with,

The right, by lease, to that well-known run,

DURAL AND MURRAMIN,

situate on the Lower Barwen River, and with all its improvements.

This station is most abundantly watered, and abounds in most luxuriant and fattening pasturage, sufficient for a very large quantity of stock.

Full particulars may be learnt on application to the auctioneer.

The stock, horses, stores, &c., may be had at a valuation.

Terms at sale. 5836

UNRESERVED SALE OF PAPER,

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13,

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

89 PACKAGES PAPER,

Viz.:—

Demy, blue demy
Lumber hand
Thin and thick B. W. post
Cream and yellow note
Y. W. post, medium post
Double crown, drapers' crown
Foolscap, &c.

☞ *Mr. Mort's positive instructions are to sell every lot to the highest bidder.*

Terms at sale. 5833

TUNBRIDGE-WARE, PRINTS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PAINTS, &c.,

FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF REEVES AND SON, LONDON.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on

FRIDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 13,
At 11 o'clock,

AN INVOICE OF TUNBRIDGE-WARE, PRINTS, PAINTS, &c.,

comprising—

Inlaid tea caddies, and work boxes
Ditto netting boxes
Pen racks, watch stands
Pincushions, needle books, &c., &c.
Coloured Engravings, viz.—Julien's coloured Heads, "Toilet of a Female Slave," "Le Decime Rural," "La Marquese," "Love Match," "Contentment," "Female Figures," "Virgin Mary," &c., &c.
Memorandum books
Artists' oil colours
Artists' prepared canvas
Palettes, tools, palette knives
Mastic varnish, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5832

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE ESTATES OF CARRINGTON,

ON THE UPPER HUNTER.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12,
At 12 o'clock,

6755 ACRES of Land, and improvements thereon, situate at JERRY'S PLAINS,

On the Upper Hunter River, immediately adjoining

THE TOWNSHIP OF LEAMINGTON AND THE CELEBRATED ESTATE OF RAVENSWORTH.

Lot 1.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES,

Thus described—"All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2000 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Durham aforesaid, bounded on the east by a line bearing north one hundred and ninety-eight chains fifty links, on the north by a line bearing west eighty chains, on the west by a line bearing south to Hunter River, and on the south by that river to the commencing south-east corner, which said parcel of land is called by the name of

CARRINGTON PARK.

On this lot are

Four-roomed slab cottage
Four slab huts, stable, store, &c.

Erected on an enclosed clearing of 600 acres portions of which are subdivided into paddocks, viz.:—

One cultivation paddock of 6 acres
One ditto of 18 ditto
One ditto of 22 ditto
One ditto of 150 ditto

All good cultivation ground, and enclosed with three and four rail fences.

There is a garden planted, with a variety of fruit trees and vines, also

FOUR STOCKYARDS.

The whole of the 2000 acres is enclosed by fencing.

Lot 2.

Six hundred and forty acres, viz.:—All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Durham aforesaid, and bounded on the east by the parcel of 2560 acres of land, (see lot 5), &c., &c.

On this is erected a substantial hut.

The land is of a good description, and well watered.

Lot 3.

NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES, viz.: All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 915 acres, more or less, situate in the county of Durham aforesaid, and parish of Howick, at Jerry's Plains, allotment No. 3 of the reserve in that parish; bounded on the east by a line north one hundred and thirty chains, commencing on Hunter River, at the south-west corner of the village reserve; on the north by a line west eighty-three chains fifty links; on the west by William Sharpe's 1280 acres, being a line south eighty-three chains to Hunter River; and on the south by that river to the south-west corner of the village reserve aforesaid.

About 11 acres of this land is under cultivation, enclosed with a three-railed fence, and occupied by two tenants.

Lot 4.

SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 640 acres, more or less, situated at Saltwater Creek, in the county of Durham aforesaid, three miles north of Sharpe's corner-pin, and bounded on the east by a line north 80 chains; on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south 80 chains, and on the south by a line east 80 chains.

This land is all enclosed by a good three-railed fence; on it are erected slab hut, stockyard, and three sheep yards.

Lot 5.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, viz.,

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2560 acres, more or less, situated in the county of Durham aforesaid, bounded on the north by government land one hundred and sixty chains; on the west by the grants of J. H. James and of John Robb a one hundred and sixty chains; on the south by the parish of Ravensworth one hundred and sixty chains; and on the east by government land one hundred and sixty chains.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 5834

VALUABLE ALLOTMENT IN THE TOWN OF GOULBURN.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

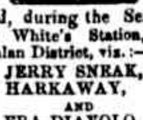
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12,
At 12 o'clock.

A VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT, in Goulburn, viz.:—

Two roods of land, situate in the town of Goulburn, being allotment No. 10 of section No. 4, commencing at Auburn-street, at the north-west corner of No. 11 allotment; bounded on the south by that allotment, on the east by the Hospital allotment, on the north by No. 9 allotment, and on the west by Auburn-street.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Terms at sale. 5060



TO Stand, during the Season, at Mr. James White's Station, BERRANGONG, Lachlan District, viz.:—

JERRY SNEAK,
HARKAWAY,
AND
FRA DIAVOLO.

Comment is useless, as the above Horses are well known.

Terms—Two and a half guineas each mare.

☞ The proprietor will not be responsible for any accidents that may occur.

All Mares to be paid for on delivery, and to be taken away before the 1st of January, 1849. 5839

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

TROILUS,

Bred by Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur, and own brother to

CASSANDRA,

Will stand this season at the residence of the undersigned, Long Swamp, near Braidwood and Bungendore.

TROILUS is a beautiful dark grey, remarkable for docility, stands upwards of fifteen and half hands high, and with perfect symmetry of form combines great bone.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.

"Sold Mr. William Scott a grey thoroughbred stallion, bred by us at Camden, foaled in October, 1844, branded J 5-4 under saddle, and named Troilus. Sire, Grey Priam, dam, the Gratis mare. Grey Priam by Tros, out of Gulnare; the Gratis mare by Gratis out of Alice Grey; Gulnare foaled in 1822, and bred by Lord Maynard, by Lord Egremont's Young Gohanna, out of Altima by Hollyhock.—See Stud Book. Alice Grey by Captain Rous's Emigrant, out of Gulnare—is the sister of Zhorab and Gohanna, and dam of Cassandra. For pedigree of Tros, Gratis, Emigrant, Altima, &c., see Stud Book.

"JAMES AND WILLIAM MACARTHUR.

"Camden, May, 1848."

Terms—£2 10s. each mare, groomage included.

Good paddocks, secure and well watered, will be provided, and every attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility incurred.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Note.—The proprietor will give a Purse of Twenty Sovereigns to be run for by all two-year-olds (colts and fillies) that may be got by Troilus this season. 5846

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, October 11, 1848.*